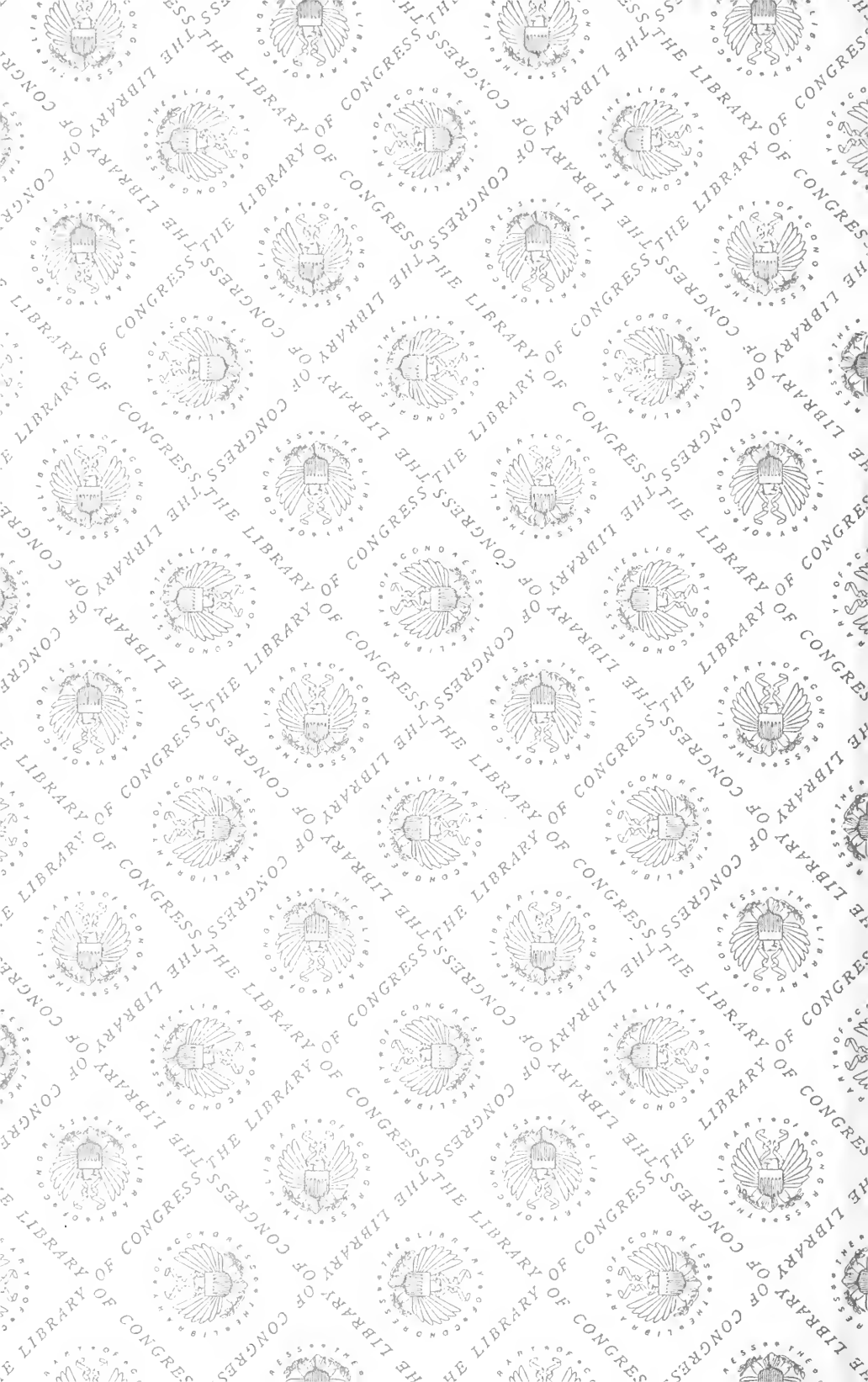
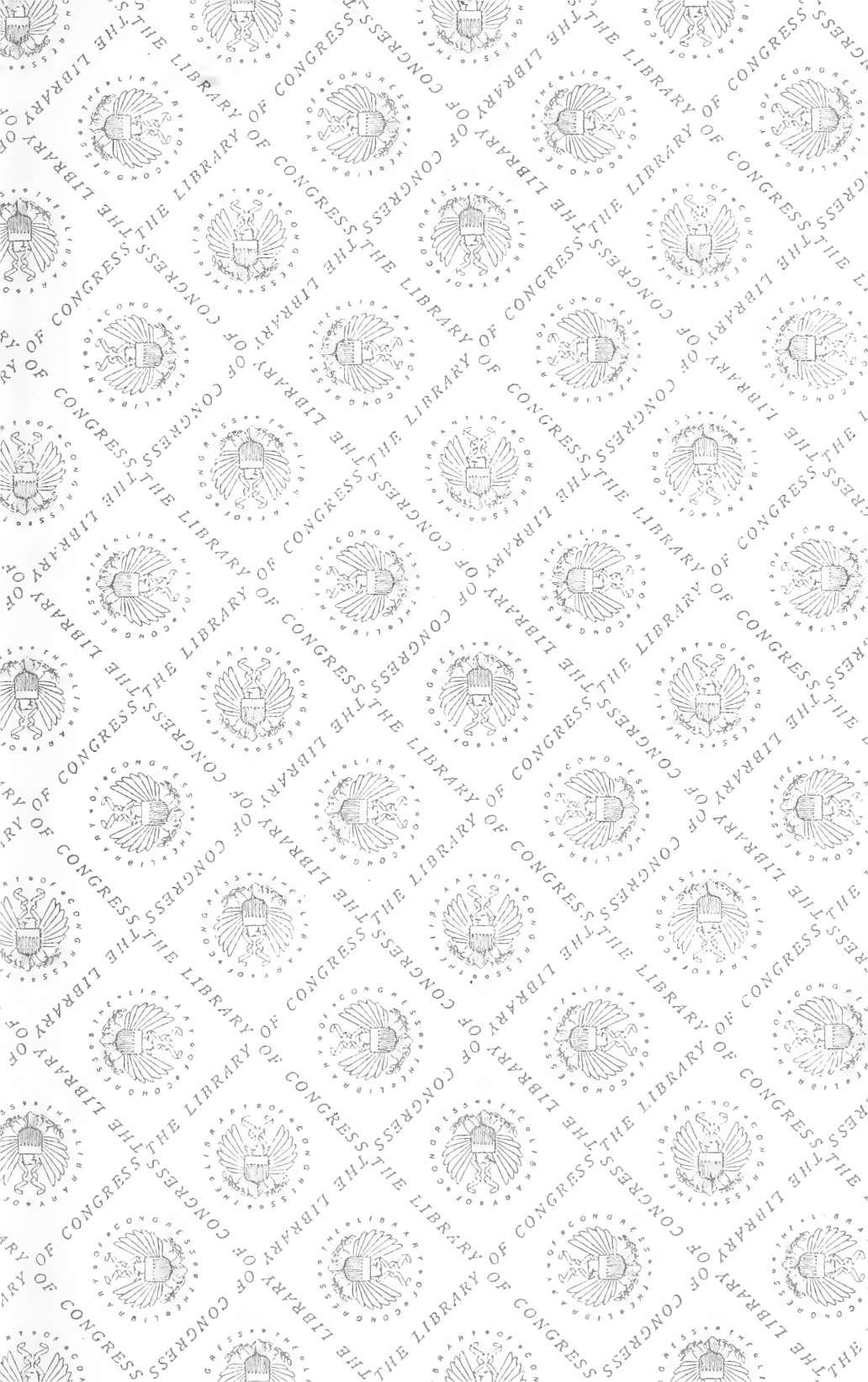


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KECOUGHTAN

OLD AND NEW

Kecoughtan Old and New

—OR—

Three Hundred Years

—OF—

Elizabeth City Parish



By JACOB HEFFELFINGER

11



An address, delivered July 19th, 1910, in St. John's Church, Hampton, Virginia, on
the occasion of the 300th Anniversary of the occupation of the
Parish by the English.

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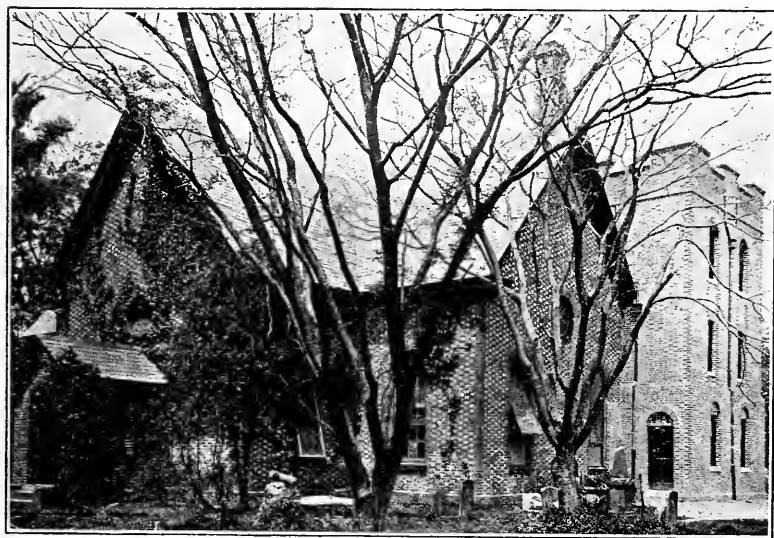
Acknowledgements are due, for
courtesies extended, to Mr. William
G. Stanard, Maj. W. W. Old, Rev.
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Gift

Mrs. Ada Spinks

Aug. 16 1934





ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 1910

Kecoughtan Old and New
or
Three Hundred Years
of
Elizabeth City Parish

Elizabeth City Parish may well be called a place of beginnings!

It was a small company, in a small boat, that approached the beach of Point Comfort Island on that thirtieth day of April, 1607, but they made a deep mark in the history of civilization.

On the sandbanks of the Point we have the first welcome to the Englishman, extended by the five bronze-colored videttes, who there watched the coming of the unknown strangers. No unshotted guns, or swords pointed to earth ever extended a more gracious and courteous military salute, than that offered by these wild warriors of the forest, casting their bows and arrows to the ground in answer to the white man's sign of peace.

Mighty ships of steel have since plowed these same waters, escorting hither the fleets of friendly nations, but no naval escort has ever rivaled that which led Newport's shallop to the home of the red man at Kecoughtan. See those lithe forms, with arms carried in their teeth, swimming at the bow of the strangers' boat in an abandon of chivalrous welcome!

For three hundred years Virginia hospitality has been greatly noted, but has never exceeded in true spirit, that of the red man at that first dinner to the white man at Kecoughtan—offering to him “such dainties as they had,” not forgetting the after-dinner smoke; this at a time of the year when the Indians lived poorly. As the strangers climbed the low bluff banks at Kecoughtan an inviting prospect met their gaze. At their feet the strawberries, just coming into fruit, grew in such profusion that they at once named the shore “Strawberry Banks,” and to this day it bears that name. These berries were larger and better than those they had known in England.

Extending back from the water were the Indians’ corn-fields, newly planted, two to three thousand acres in extent, cut into convenient peninsulas by the many bays and creeks that made into the mainland, a pleasant plain, with wholesome air, having plenty of springs of sweet water, with pasture and marsh, and apt places for vines, corn and gardens.

The town contained eighteen houses clustered on a little plat of about three acres, the present ground of the Soldiers’ Home, where lived not over twenty fighting men, besides their women and children.

Four months afterwards, Captain Smith looking for food for the settlers at Jamestown, visited Kecoughtan and after some discerning and frightening the Indians with discharges from his guns, obtained sixteen bushels of corn.

In July, 1608, on his second voyage of discovery, Smith staid some two or three days at Kecoughtan, because of contrary winds: again the party was kindly received and feasted with much mirth. In December and January, 1608-9, Smith, on his way to Pamunkey, was again halted by extreme weather. The chronicler of the time says: “The next night (December 30th, 1608), being lodged at Kecoughtan six or seven daies, the extreme wind, rain, frost and snow caused us to keep Christmas among the savages: where we were never more merrie, nor fedde in such plenty of good oysters, fish, flesh, wild fowl, and good bread nor never had better fires in England than in the drie, warm, smokie houses at Kecoughtan.”

What a feast was that after the fasting and hardships at Jamestown. The aroma of roasted oysters, cured sturgeon steaks, spots and hog-fish, broiled venison with wild duck, sweet corn bread and the dainty cakes made of chinquepin meal comes down to us over the centuries to make our mouths water! Is there not a touch of home-sickness in the comparing of it all with Old England?

In the spring of 1610 the Indians planted their last crop of corn in their fields at Kecoughtan, a crop that they were never to gather. Early in the morning of July 19, 1610, the inhabitants were startled by a sharp attack by the Englishmen, made in such force and with such rush, that the Indians were quickly overwhelmed, and with their women fled for their lives, leaving twelve or fourteen dead on the field. All this without hurt or loss to any of the attacking party. The town and all that it contained fell as spoil to the English soldiers.

William Strachey, who was present and wrote home quite a full account of the affair*, complains that the baggage left by the Governor was poor, and that they found only a few baskets of old wheat (maize) and some others of peas and beans, and some little tobacco. He felicitates himself that some fine womens' girdles of grass silk not without art, and much neatness, finely wrought, fell to him as his share of the spoil, divers of which he sent to England. The growing crop of corn which was in "good-forwardness" of course, fell to the captors.

Why this sudden change from peace to war with a tribe of agricultural husbandmen against whom there is no record of infidelity to their Xmas guests of two short years before?

Strachey says, that three days before, one of the Lieutenant General Gates' men named Humphrey Blunt, was killed under the eyes of the General as he was trying to save a long boat belonging to Algernon Fort that had been blown ashore on the Nansemond side, just below the mouth of Pagan Creek, and that he, "in some measures purposed revenge" and therefore followed the capture and sacking of Kecoughtan.

* See Appendix A.

But the Indians who lived at Kecoughtan had no hand in the death of Blunt, a wide expanse of some twenty miles of water separating them from the Nansemond Indians, who, no doubt, were the perpetrators of the murder. Why should the blow fall upon the friendly, peaceful farmers at Kecoughtan, rather than the guilty ones, the war-like Nansemonders?

Lord De-la-Ware, in his report dated two days before the capture, says, "Our own eyes witness—that no countrie yieldeth goodlier corne or more manifold increase, large fields we have as prospects hourly before us of the same, and those not many miles from our quarters, some whereof—our purpose is to be masters of ere long, and to thresh it out on the floors of our barns when the time shall serve."

Then again the Nansemonds had two hundred and fifty fighting men, the Kecoughtans not over twenty. The big corn fields and few fighting men of the Kecoughtans fixed their fate; the murder of Blunt by the Nansemonds, furnishing the excuse for their undoing. In "A Breife Declaration of the Ancient Planters" they say: "We founde divers other Indian houses built by the natives which by reason we could make no other use of we burnt killing to the number of twelve or fourteen Indians, and possessing such corne as we founde growing of their planting."

Oh, the pity of it! Killing twelve or fourteen Indians! Were any of them among those who, during the three short years preceeding, had repeatedly entertained their slayers very kindly, feasting them with great mirth, sheltering them in their warm smoky houses, for as long as six or seven days, from the extreme wind, rain, frost and snows at that happy Xmas time of 1608-9? Were there among the slayers any that had received this gracious bounty? Some of the ancient planters who, "by use were grown practique" in a hard way of living, were there to aid Gates' men, who had been in the country scarce two months, but 'tis hard to think of them as joining in the assault on their friends.

Thus ended the tenure of the red man, and thus began the possession by the white man of that "ample and fair country"

at Kecoughtan. "An admirable portion of land, high, wholesome and fruitful."

The record is wholly made up by the white man, the red man's mouth is forever sealed—and the record is against the white man.

Raise high your monuments to the doughty Captain John Smith—he deserves them—I believe in Smith, but where is the artist who will fittingly mould in enduring bronze a memorial to the five Indian videttes who first welcomed the Englishmen to their shores; and in memory of their tribe who lived at Kecoughtan, and who seem never to have broken faith with their guests?

Safely in possession, Gates immediately set about fortifying the place against a return of the Indians. With the help of some of the ancient planters, who were acclimated, two small forts were erected. These forts were stockades made of small young trees. To shelter the garrison in one, two houses built by the Indians and covered with bark were used; in the other a tent with a few thatched cabins built by the English. These forts were a musket shot apart, located on the ground now occupied by the Soldiers' Home, and gave to the place the name of Fort Field, a name retained in the records to this day.

The forts were named Fort Henry and Fort Charles, in honor of Henry, Prince of Wales, and his brother, Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles I., and were commanded by Captain Thomas Holecroft, and Captain George Yeardley. Yeardley was commander of Sir Thomas Gates' company and was afterwards acting governor, 1616-1617—Governor 1619-21 and Governor again 1626-1627. Captain Holecroft died at Kecoughtan. Here they remained until harvest time, when they gathered about one hundred and fifty bushels of corn, besides what was used for their own sustenance, which by order of Lord De-la-Ware was transported to Jamestown.

At the end of October, under orders from De-la-Ware, Captains Yeardley and Holecroft abandoned the forts, after an occupancy of a little over three months, and with their people

proceeded to Jamestown, to join in the march to the mountains in search of gold or silver.

The fort at Point Comfort, erected by Percy in 1609, a small one, fenced with pallisades, was still held, and when De-la-Ware sailed away for home, in the spring of 1611, contained one slight house, a store, and some few thatched cabins, which shortly afterwards were destroyed by fire. The forts at Kecoughtan remained vacant until the coming of Sir Thomas Dale, who landed at Point Comfort on the twelfth day of May, 1611, ten days after De-la-Ware's departure for home.

At Point Comfort, Dale found two companies, one being a part of Gates' company, not being in sufficient numbers to occupy the forts at Kecoughtan. Dale at once with energy set about the task of bettering the discouraging conditions in the colony, his first move being to repossess the forts at Kecoughtan. After viewing the forts and cornfields on the second day after his arrival, although somewhat late in the season for planting, he landed all his own men, and taking a part of the companies from Algernon Fort, all hands fell to digging and cleaning the ground under the supervision of Dale himself, and in four or five days had planted more about Fort Henry than Gates had found planted by the Indians when he sacked the town in the previous summer. Dale then left for Jamestown, leaving Captain James Davys in command as task-master for the garrisons of all three forts, Algernon, Henry and Charles, with instructions to plant about Charles Fort: the officers of each garrison to report to Captain Davys, and he in turn to Dale.

Thus began the permanent occupancy of Kecoughtan by the English, never again to be abandoned. Dale was so pleased with the place that in August he declared it "a fit place to fashion and lay out a spacious and commodious towne for a chief commander." Two years later Molina, the Spanish spy who had been held a prisoner at Point Comfort since the summer of 1611, reported twenty-five men and four iron guns at Algernon Fort, and fifteen men at each of the forts at Kecoughtan—and in October, 1613, Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador at Lon-

don, reports to his king, that the forts are surrounded by earth-works—that the majority of the men were sick and badly treated, being fed on cornbread and fish, with nothing to drink but water, “which” he says, “is contrary to the nature of the English.”

Dale, after ruling the colony for five years with an iron hand, sailed for England on the 31st day of May, 1616, taking with him among others, the Indian Princess, Pocahontas, Rolfe, her husband, and the Spanish spy, Molina. He left at Kecoughtan, Captain George Webb in command, and Mr. William Mease as minister, with twenty men and boys, eleven of whom were farmers, besides the women and children. For the plantation, as well as for the colony, there was peace and prosperity. How long the Rev. William Mease served as minister at Kecoughtan, or whether he had a Church to preach in is not known, but he was back in England in 1623. If he did not have good congregations it was not Governor Dale’s fault, for his code made it very unhealthy for absentees from divine worship; he not only contended that he that works not should not eat, but added the same punishment for him who prayed not.

In this first House of Burgesses, the first legislative assembly to meet in America, in July and August, 1619, the plantation was represented by Captain William Tucker and William Capp. In the sixth petition of this assembly to the treasurer, council and company, they were asked to change the name of Kecoughtan and to give that incorporation a new name. In May, 1620, this request was granted and the name was changed to Elizabeth City, in honor of the daughter of King James I. English names for English settlements was the fashion and by this change Kecoughtan came into line with the other ten incorporations and plantations which all had English names. The name Kecoughtan clung to the locality for many years after, and as late as the year 1700, Governor Nicholson, in his official papers, still uses the old Indian name.

About this time (1619) came over the three old pieces of communion plate now in use in St. John’s Church. All three

pieces bear the "hallmark" of 1618. Two of the pieces, the cup and paten, have been in possession of the Parish for many years. The cup bears the inscription, "The Communion Cupp for Snt Mary's Church in Smith's Hundred in Virginia." The paten is inscribed: "If any man eate of this Bread he shall live forever, (Jo. VI.)" The third piece was found among the effects of the late Rev. Mark L. Cheevers after his death, and donated to Saint John's Church by his daughter Miss Julia Cheevers, in 1907.* This plate has been in use in America longer than any English Church plate now known to be in existence.

In 1620 a guest house or hospital was erected by Lieutenant Whittaker, and in a letter from the council in England to Governor Yeardley, dated August 4th, 1621, he is directed to thank and reward the lieutenant for this service, and the building of more of these houses is urged. These guest houses were intended to accommodate fifty persons in each, were to be erected in wholesome localities, each to be sixteen feet broad, one hundred and eighty feet long within, with twenty-five beds, five chimneys for fire, and sufficient windows for wholesome air. Their main purpose was the shelter and recuperation of newly arrived immigrants, after a weary and tiresome sea voyage.

In this year 1621, arrived Rev. Francis Bolton, sent over by the Council, for Elizabeth City, and directed to inhabit with Captain Tho. Nuse, at Newport News. Mr. Bolton remained in the parish for a short time only, for in December, 1623, he was serving as minister on the Eastern Shore. Another important arrival in 1621 was that of Master Daniel Gookins out of Ireland, with fifty men of his own, exceedingly well furnished with all sorts of provisions and cattle. He settled in the parish at Newport News. Gookins made a successful trial in growing cotton.

The cruel blow which fell on the colony in the fearful massacre of March, 1622, was felt but little in Elizabeth City, mainly because of the remoteness of the corporation from the

* For a fuller account of this Church Silver, see Dr. C. Braxton Bryan's monograph in "The Churchman," June 23, 1900.

Indians' stronghold. None of the inhabitants were numbered among the 347 of the colony who perished. When the colonists were ordered to abandon the outlying plantations and concentrate for mutual protection Master Gookins refused to obey, thinking himself with his force of about thirty-five able to repel any attack by the savages, while his neighbor, Captain Thos. Nuse, instead of abandoning his corn fields as many were doing, planted an extra supply. Captain Nuse also entrenched his home, calling in his nearest neighbors and sharing with them his provisions.

In September, after the massacre, the Indians grew bold enough to make an attack, and although Nuse sallied forth to resist, they killed four men and carried off some of Edward Hill's cattle. Edward Hill died in May, 1624, Captain Nuse died about April, 1623.

Not long after the massacre, Edward Waters and his wife, Grace, being detained as prisoners by the Nansemond Indians, managed to escape in a canoe, while their captors were rejoicing and carousing over the finding of a boat that drifted to their shore from Newport News, and made their way to Kecoughtan. The English were greatly rejoiced at the escape of Waters and his wife as they had been reported among the killed. Edward Waters settled permanently in Elizabeth City, had two children—William and Margaret—Virginia born, was a captain, a burgess and a justice of the corporation, and died soon after March, 1629. He came over from England in 1608.

The expedition organized by Sir George Yeardley to punish the Indians for the massacre of the English, after driving away the Nansemonds, capturing their corn and burning their houses, afterwards came to Kecoughtan, and while quartered here, after the watch was set, Samuel Collier, in going the rounds, was accidentally killed by a sentinel. Samuel Collier came over as a boy with Newport and Captain John Smith in 1607, was page to Captain Smith, left by him with the Indians at Warrascyack to learn their language, and because of his intimate knowledge of the Indians and their ways was of great service to the settlers.

Probably the most interesting papers that have been pre-

served of the early colonial period are the "Lists* of the Livinge and Dead in Virginia, February 16th, 1624," and the musters of the inhabitants in Virginia, 1625. The list of 1624 gives a total of 349 names for Elizabeth City, a large increase from the twenty men and boys, with a few women and children, reported by Rolfe in 1616; an increase, no doubt, largely due to the fleeing in of the inhabitants from the outlying plantations after the massacre. Included in the list are fifty-nine females, four Frenchmen, two Indians, and two Negroes. In the musters of 1625, we find a total of 360, including seventy-one females, and thirty children, born in Virginia, one baptized Indian, and four Negroes, one of them a child reported baptized. It was a settlement of young people, only forty-six being over thirty-five years of age.

To be able, after the lapse of nearly three hundred years, to call the name of nearly every inhabitant of the parish, man, woman and child, with the date of their arrival and the name of the ship in which they came, inspires one with a sense of intimate nearness, as we walk over the ground on which they actually lived. In the muster of 1625 we seem to be invited into each rough cabin, and are introduced to father, mother, and children, told the age of each and often with a touch of pride come the words, "Born in Virginia!"

First we note the Laydon family, John and Anne, his wife, with their three daughters, Virginia, Alice, and Katherine in 1624, while in 1625, baby Margaret had come to increase the total of the family to six, and the four girls are bracketed "Born in Virginia," no other family boasting more than two with this distinction. John Laydon came over in May, 1607, in the "Susan Constant" and was one of the twelve laborers listed in this first expedition.

With the second supply in October came over Mistress Forest, wife of Thomas Forest, Gentleman, and her maid, Anne Buras, or Burrows, the first women to arrive in the colony. Among the many who doubtless besieged the heart of the one maid in the colony, John Laydon was the successful suitor,

* See Appendix B.

and about Christmas, some two months after her arrival, they were married at Jamestown, the first marriage of English people in Virginia. John was thirty-eight, while Anne was only fourteen years old. Virginia Laydon who was probably fifteen years old at the time of the muster in 1625, was the first child born of English parents, in Virginia. This little family, while not one of the First Families of Virginia, was without doubt, the first Virginia family and as such is of intense interest to us. What became of the Laydon girls? Whom did they marry? Are any of their descendents in the parish today? I commend to the Colonial Dames or the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the erection somewhere in the parish of a suitable memorial tablet, commemorating the fact that here lived for a number of years, Virginia Laydon, the first child of English parents born in Virginia. In 1632 John Laydon was granted five hundred acres of land in the parish, presumably in honor of his daughter, Virginia.

William Capp's name is in the list for 1624, but not in the muster of 1625. He appears to have had much influence in the affairs of the colony. He represented the corporation in the first assembly in 1619. In 1626 he was holder of a dividend of land. He, with others, in 1622 petitioned King James for relief in the matter of marketing the tobacco of the colony—was the bearer in 1627 of a message to the colony from King Charles I. in which the King urged varied planting, saying: "This plantation is wholly built upon smoke, tobacco being the only means it hath produced." Capp's patent for land covered what was later known as "Little England" plantation, and is now occupied by an important part of the city of Hampton.

Listed as a servant in Mr. Edward Waters' muster, he whose escape from the Nansemond Indians we have noted, is Adam Thorogood, aged eighteen years. He rose to a position of influence in the colony. He was a Burgess from Elizabeth City in the General Assemblies of 1629-1630 and 1632. In the session of September, 1632, he was made a member of the monthly court for Elizabeth City and in 1637 was on the council of Governor Harvey. His land adjoined the lands of William Capp and William Clairborne. He also held large tracts

of land in Lower Norfolk, formerly lower part of Elizabeth City.

Another mustered as a servant in the list of Mr. Francis Chamberlin is a William Worlidge, aged eighteen years. He also became prominent in the affairs of the county, representing it in the Assemblies of 1629, 1649, 1654, and 1660, attaining to the office of Lieutenant, Major and Lieutenant Colonel.

Others listed are Captain Raleigh Crashaw, who in 1626, was the holder by patent of 500 acres of land between Fox Hill and Pamunkey River; came over in 1608 and was a Burgess in 1624. Captain Francis West, a brother of Lord De-la-Ware, came over in 1608, the owner of one of the four negroes in the corporation; Governor of Virginia from November, 1627, to March, 1629. Captain William Tucker; came over in 1610; member of first house of Burgesses in 1619; owner of three of the negroes in the corporation; in 1626 held 150 acres by patent and 650 acres in the south side opposite Elizabeth City. Councillor in 1626; member of the monthly county court and military commander of the corporation. In 1623, after the massacre, he was actively fighting the Indians along the Rappahannock and attacked the Nansemonds and Warrasquekes with vast spoil to their corn and habitations, and no small slaughter.

The Rev. Jonas Stockton was living in the parish in 1624 and 1625 and is listed in the census for these years. He came over in January 1621, and preached at Henrico before coming to Elizabeth City.

In these years there seem to have been two ministers residing in the parish, the Rev. Jonas Stockton and the Rev. George Keith. The name Mr. Keith, minister, appearing in the list of 1624, and Mr. George Keith in the muster of 1625 on the list of Mr. Cisse, minister. Mr. Cisse is not mustered as present. Before 1624, Mr. Keith was the owner of 100 acres of land in the parish by patent.

Rev. Mr. Fenton died in the parish in September, 1624. Nothing is known of his service in the parish or colony.

Another summary for this year, 1625, gives a total of 443 inhabitants, thirty-five of whom were land-holders, nine-nine

dwellings, twenty-one store-houses, twenty-two hogs, seventy-four cattle and seventy-nine goats, 3,965 bushels of corn, besides green and dried fish and other provisions. No horses, only two reported in the colony. No Church reported. Mr. Alexander Brown says: "I am quite sure, however, that there were Churches, or chapels, in each of the four great boroughs, and in the Eastern Shore." This would include Elizabeth City.

In 1630, William Clairborne, at times Surveyor General, Councillor, and Secretary of State, had a trading station at the present site of Hampton. He traded with the Indians for furs, carrying his business far up the Chesapeake Bay. The town of Hampton was established on his land, then belonging to Thomas Jarvis, in 1680.

In 1634 there were in the county 859 men, women and children. It must be remembered that all the foregoing figures include the inhabitants on the south side of the river, that is to say, the region around Sewell's Point and beyond, being called the lower part of Elizabeth City, and afterwards becoming a part of Lower Norfolk county. This also applies to the shore of Nansemond.

In 1635, Benjamin Symmes gave 200 acres of land "with milk and increase of eight cows for the maintenance of a learned and honest man to keep upon the said ground a free school for the education and instruction of the children of the adjoining parishes of Elizabeth City and Kiquotan." This is the first legacy of an English colonist in America for the cause of education, antedating the bequest of John Harvard, of Massachusetts, by four years. The bequest of Symmes was fittingly acknowledged by the Assembly of March, 1643, commending his "godly disposition and good intent—for the encouraging of all others in like pious performances." His example was followed in 1659 by Thomas Eaton, who by his deed of gift established a similar school near the Symmes' school. The two funds were afterwards merged and became a part of the public school funds of the county. Ten thousand dollars of the fund are still intact, and the income is used in support of the county schools.

The parish and colony were now fairly planted and on the road to prosperity, not only having the necessities of life, but Kecoughtan was rejoicing in an abundance of peaches. However, the toll of English lives that had been paid is appalling, 101 deaths for Elizabeth City are reported for ten months ending February, 1624,* while for the colony the figures are equally startling. The shores of the James river from Henrico to Kecoughtan had become almost a continuous graveyard.

Mr. Alexander Brown eloquently says: "Before 1631, more than three thousand English had died in the colony of Virginia, among them being many as honorable people as any in our annals. No stone marks the grave and no epitaph preserves the memory of a single one of them, (male or female) and some of them are not even fairly treated in our first history—even the final resting places of Captain Gabriel Archer, who first proposed to have a parliament in Virginia, and afterwards protested against the royal form of government for Virginia; of the members of the first council who gave their lives in and to Virginia; of the first Protestant ministers who gave their lives to the cause of Christ in the colony; of Sir George Yeardley, who inaugurated the form of popular government in the present United States and of the members of the first House of Burgesses in America, are not known."

In January, 1637, Governor John Harvey, on the beginning of his second administration, came ashore at Elizabeth City and read his commission in the Church. This Church, the foundation of which has been unearthed this year (1910), was apparently the first Church of the parish. The outside dimensions of the foundation, which are of cobble stones with a few bricks are: length, fifty-three feet six inches; width, twenty-three feet. Within the foundations are fragments of the church floor composed of earthen tiles, eight inches square and one and one half inches thick. The Church was erected on an artificial mound on a branch of Hampton river, on the Glebe land now owned by the estate of the late Col. Thomas Tabb, and at the foot of the mound can be seen one of the "springs of sweet water" which so delighted the first settlers.

* See Appendix B.

The date of erection of the old Kecoughtan Church is not known, but although apparently abandoned after 1667, about which time the Church at Pembroke was erected, the old first Church seems to have stood until 1698, when one Walter Bailey, was given by levy, four hundred pounds of tobacco for "pulling down ye old Church and setting up seats in ye court House." Some claim that the Church then (1698) torn down was the Church at Pembroke, but this would leave the parish without a Church until 1728, a period of thirty years.

In 1704, the Rev. George Keith, the one time Quaker, and his companion, Mr. Talbott, "preached in the Church at Kecoughtan," so that at that date the Pembroke Church seems to have been standing and in use; and while John Fontain, in 1716, writes that he finds no Church in Hampton, he probably referred to the village proper, the Pembroke Church being in the country and somewhat distant. Certain it is that in October, 1727, at the time the building of the present church (St. John's) was undertaken, sundry inhabitants and the majority of the Vestry represented to the Governor that the parish Church was in a ruinous condition, and dangerous to use for divine services, and this parish Church was no doubt the Pembroke Church. Of course, we are confronted with the possibility that there were other Churches of which we have no record, but the discovered records, as we have them today, indicate that the old Kecoughtan Church was used, from the time of its erection until about 1667, when it was abandoned except for purposes of interring the dead, and was the first Church in the parish, and stood until 1698; that the Church at Pembroke was used from about 1667 until 1727, when it was abandoned and was the second Church in the parish; that about 1728 the present Church, Saint John's, was erected, its original walls still standing, and is the third Church in the parish.

The site of the Old Kecoughtan Church, with the old grave-yard surrounding it, containing about one-fourth of an acre has recently become the property of the parish through the voluntary deed of gift from Mrs. Virginia Tabb, and her

children. Thus the parish owns the sites of the first and second Churches, as well as that of St. John's, the third Church.

In 1644, the Rev. William Wilkinson seems to have been the minister for the parish, in which year he was granted by patent one hundred acres of land, "in or near Buckroe." He probably was minister as early as 1635 when he had a grant of land on Lynnhaven river.

In some lists of the clergy of Elizabeth City parish, the name of the Rev. Phillip Mallory appears under date 1664. Mr. Mallory died in England before July 27th, 1661, when his will was probated, and I have been able to find no record showing him to have been a resident minister of the parish. He stood high in his calling and profession—the assembly of 1661 declaring him to be "eminently faithful in the ministry, and very dilligent in endeavoring the advancement of those means that might conduce to the advancement of religion of this country."

Bishop Meade, in Vol. 1, page 230, notes that the Rev. Justinian Aylmer served the parish from 1645 to 1667 and then on page 231 limits his service to two years, 1665 to 1667. If we eliminate the Rev. Phillip Mallory from the list the term first given to Mr. Aylmer would seem to be correct.

The next minister was the Rev. Jeremiah Taylor, who began his ministry in 1667, the one "black sheep" in the list of twenty ministers who resided in the parish in colonial times. He is said to have been insolent to the civil authorities, and was charged with drunkenness and slander by the grand jury. His time of service is not given.

Rev. William Harris was minister in 1675.

Rev. John Page began his term of service in 1677. He left the colony in 1687 and was then succeeded by the Rev. Cope Doyley, whose term of service is not known. In 1695 he was minister in Denbigh Parish, in Warwick county, where he was shut out from the Church by one of the wardens and the late clerk without just cause. In 1697 he was elected minister for Bruton Parish, where he died in 1702. Governor Nicholson had doubts of Mr. Doyley's loyalty to the ritual of the Church, for in 1700 he demands of the Bruton vestry information as to

whether the minister reads the service of the Book of Common Prayer in the Church; the reply was in the affirmative. Mr. Doyley was a graduate of Merton and Oriel colleges.

By the act of 1691, Hampton was named as one of the ports of the colony, and all of the twenty-six half-acre lots into which the town was originally divided seem to have been sold. In 1716 it was a place of about one hundred houses, was a place of the greatest trade in Virginia; had the fitting out of all fleets, both of men-of-war and ships of commerce; drove a great trade with New York and Pennsylvania, and had then as now, the best fish and oysters in the colony. Here all vessels bound to and from Norfolk, had to enter for clearance papers before sailing.

The Rev. James Wallace was rector of the parish from 1691 to 1712, when he died, aged forty-five years. His remains are interred at his farm, Erroll, on Back river, about three miles north of Hampton. He was from Erroll, in Perthshire, Scotland, and was a doctor of medicine. His grandson, Captain James Wallace, was a Burgess from Elizabeth City county in 1769 and 1772; justice of the county court; vestryman and a member of the committee of safety.

Dr. Wallace at times made things lively with the civil authorities; especially was he a thorn in the side of the county court. It appears that a number of suits had been instituted against him for various causes, when, making a trip to England and returning, he brought an order from the government to Governor Nicholson, directing that all suits and prosecutions **should cease**. In a letter to Governor Nicholson, signed by nine members of the county court, they charge that this order from the government had made the doctor insulting, scoffing and deriding in his manner before the court; that he made it difficult to secure the services of a grand jury; that he canvassed for votes for his kinsman in the election for Burgesses, and that he boasted that he would be parson when they were not justices.

Dr. Wallace was an active business man, and while attempting to collect a debt for a client, he was violently assaulted at the courthouse door by the debtor and his son.

On Sunday afternoon, April 28th, 1700, while a party composed of Governor Nicholson, Captain William Passenger, commander of H. M. Ship, Shoreham, and other gentlemen, was being entertained at the home of Colonel William Wilson, at Kecoughtan, word was brought to the governor that the pirate ship La Paix (The Peace), Captain Guillar, with five prizes, was anchored in Lynnhaven Bay. The governor, acting with promptness, ordered Captain Passenger, of the Shoreham, to attack the pirate, but the wind being contrary and darkness coming on, the Shoreham anchored about three leagues off from La Paix. About 10 o'clock at night Governor Nicholson, Captain Alfred, of the Essex Prize, Joseph Mann, Esq., and Peter Hayman, Esq., went on board the Shoreham. Captain Passenger got under way on Monday morning, and at five o'clock the engagement began, lasting ten hours, when the Pirate surrendered, under promise of quarter given because of the many prisoners in her hold. Twenty-five or thirty of the pirates were killed, and many wounded. No account of the casualties on the Shoreham is given, save that Peter Hayman "was killed with a small shot as he stood next the governor upon the quarter deck." This we gather from the stone that marks his grave in Pembroke Church yard. Three of the pirates were hanged under sentence of the court at Hampton, notwithstanding the promise of quarter; ninety-nine of them were sent to England in irons; the making of the shackles giving work to the Hampton Blacksmiths for some days.

Eighteen years later Captain Henry Maynard sailed into Hampton river, having as a prize the head of the famous pirate, Blackbeard, whom he had conquered in Pamlico Sound, N. C. The head was set on a pole at the point on the west side of the mouth of Hampton river, which henceforward was called Blackbeard's Point.

Rev. Francis Fordyce appears on one list as minister in 1696. He must have been an assistant to Dr. Wallace.

For seven years from 1712 to 1719, the Rev. Andrew Thompson was rector of the parish. Like Dr. Wallace, he was a Scotchman. He died in the parish in 1719, aged forty-six,

“leaving the character of a sober and religious man;” and his body is interred in the Church yard at Pembroke.

Mr. Thompson was succeeded by the Rev. James Falconer. From him only of the colonial clergy has come down to us any information as to the condition of the parish. In a report to the Bishop of London, he says that he has in his charge three hundred and fifty families; that service is performed every Sunday, and is attended by most of the parishoners; that he had about one hundred communicants; that the owners of slaves were careful to instruct the young negro children and bring them to baptism; that the minister's salary was about sixty-five pounds; that there were two public schools, (evidently the Symmes and Eaton schools) and one private one in the parish. The private school was taught by Mr. William Fyfe.

Mr. Falconer's service seems to have been from 1720 to—.

The Rev. Thomas Peadar was minister in 1727. At a court held on the fifteenth day of November in that year he took the oaths to the Government and signed the test. It is probable that Mr. Peadar's rectorship covered the time of the erection of the present parish Church of which Henry Cary was the builder.*

The walls of Old St. John's made from bricks, moulded and burned in the church grounds, stand today as they did at their erection in 1728, save the renewal of the gable of the west end which was crushed by the falling of the tower in the fire of 1861; the thickening of the east wall by the addition of one foot of false work to screen the chimney; and the enlarging of the north window of the chancel, and the east window of the north wing of the transept into wider arched openings to receive the organ.

Originally the ceiling was flat, and at the height of the top of the walls, as at present shown by the horizontal beams in the open roof. Three galleries had place in the north, south, and west wings. From 1843, and possibly earlier, until the destruction in 1861, the chancel or east wing was cut off by a partition, thus making the audience room in the shape of the letter “T”;

* See Appendix C

the space thus cut off being used as vestry and lecture room. A high pulpit was placed against this partition, in the middle, and was entered by steps and a door from the vestry room. Immediately in front of the pulpit was the communion table, and in front of this the reading desk or lecturn, and in front of this the communion rail. The choir with organ occupied the west gallery, and before the purchase of the organ the precen-tor or leader of the choir used a flute. The aisles were paved with earthen tiles, eight inches square and one and one-half inches thick; the spaces occupied by the pews having wooden floors. The pews were of the old box-style with doors.

From 1731 to the time of his death, the Rev. William Fyfe was rector of the parish. From his name we infer that he, too, was a Scotchman. During the rectorship of Mr. Falconer he taught a private school in the parish, and his rector describes him as "a man of good life and conversation." He died between October 5th, 1755, and January 12th, 1756, his rectorship covering a quarter of a century.

The first entry in the vestry book, which is the oldest record of the vestry extant, is dated October 17th, 1751. The meeting was held for the laying of the parish levy. The vestrymen present were: Major Merritt Sweeney, Major Robert Armisted, C. W., Mr. John Allen, Mr. Anthony Tucker, Mr. Baldwin Shephard, Mr. Thomas Latimer, Major John Tabb, Mr. William Westwood, and Captain Charles King, C. W., with the minister, the Rev. William Fyfe.

The levy was partly laid in pounds of tobacco, and partly in pounds sterling, and for the minister's salary is laid 17,280 pounds of tobacco, which, after deducting for cost of cask and shrinkage in weight, was supposed to net 16,000 pounds. Provision is made for items for the poor of the parish, the care of whom was one of the chief duties of the vestry; also for the care of the Church, such items as posts for the gate, painting the Church, putting lines and pulleys to the sashes, painting the west gallery, whitewashing the Church, scouring the floor of the Church, and mending the communion cloths, showing that the decent care of God's temple was not neglected. All

records of the parish vestry previous to this date have long since been lost or destroyed, and seem not to have been in existence in 1826 when the book, as it now exists, was ordered to be rebound and new paper added.

No parish registers prior to 1826 are known to be in existence, and for the period before the Civil War we have only the one kept by the Rev. Mark. L. Cheevers.

An important duty of the vestry was the appointment of processioners, whose duty it was to go around the land of each owner and renew the land marks, and this work was repeated every four years. In 1751 two hundred and eleven separate tracts of land are mentioned, in a number of cases two or more tracts being owned by one person.

At a meeting held January 12th, 1756, the following minute occurs: "The late Rev'd Mr. Fyfe, minister of this parish being dead, the vestry proceeded to the choice of another minister, and (having first received the governor's and commissary's letters) and thereupon mature deliberations being there had, proceeded to the choice of a minister for this parish to fill up the said vacancy, and the Rev'd. Mr. Selden, and the Rev'd. Mr. Warrington, standing candidates, the question being put, the vestry are divided in their opinions." This action led to a sharp tilt between the governor and commissary, on one side, and the vestry on the other, the former claiming the legal right of induction, which right many vestries in the colony were disposed to resist. In October the vestry surrendered and unanimously elected the Rev. Thomas Warrington, seven only of the members being present. Mr. Warrington seems to have been preaching in the parish since the previous Christmas and was granted his salary for the service.

In the winter of 1755-'56, the beginning of Mr. Warrington's rectorate, there was anchored in Hampton Roads a fleet of five vessels bearing, as unwilling passengers, 1,140 Acadians, or neutral French, who had been forcibly taken from their homes in Nova Scotia with the intention of settling them in the various English colonies. These were a part of the Acadians immortalized in Longfellow's *Evangeline*.

Governor Dinwiddie's Council, after investigations, directed that one of the vessels be sent to Richmond; that the prisoners on board of two be landed at Hampton; and that the other two be sent to Norfolk. All were to be provided with houses and rations. Thus it is probable that Hampton furnished shelter for a considerable number of these exiled people for five or six months. Great objection was made to the admission of these Roman Catholics to the Protestant colony of Virginia, and in April or May, 1756, on the petition of the House of Burgesses, all were sent to England at the expense of the colony.

In 1759 an agreement was made for building the Church yard wall. In 1761, the late Mr. Alexander Kennedy having devised to the parish forty pounds sterling, for the purchase of a bell, contingent on the erection of a belfry, the vestry undertook to erect one of brick at the west end of the Church, and contracted with Charles Cooper for the brick work, and with Mr. Craighead for the wood work, the work being completed in July, 1762. The steeple was painted white with lead color for the roof. After many delays on the part of the executors of Mr. Kennedy's estate, the bell was at last in place in September, 1765, when the "bellman's" duties began. Edward Butler was his name, and his salary one thousand pounds of tobacco per year. In a letter of Mr. Richard B. Servant to Bishop Meade, written in November, 1856, he calls the bell the "Old Queen Anne Bell." How did it get that name? Queen Anne died in 1714, while the bell did not ring until 1765. While in use in the camp of the American soldiers on Little England farm, during the war of 1812, the bell was cracked; for this injury the United States government reimbursed the parish in after years. In 1827 and again in 1828, the old bell was ordered to be remoulded, and although several attempts at building a steeple on the old brick tower were made, one plan calling for a steeple like that on Trinity Church, in New York city, not until December 27th, 1843, Saint John's day, was the bell hung in the belfry. It was struck by lightning and injured on the 17th of April following. In the fire of 1861 the bell met its final fate, the metal melting under the intense heat. A fragment of the metal which I hold in my hand was preserved by

the late Mrs. Kennon Whiting, and by her given to the late Miss Laura Selater, and is now in possession of Mrs. Kate S. Selater, a communicant of the Church, and is all that remains of the old Kennedy bell.

During Mr. Warrington's rectorate care is shown in the matter of Church ornaments—one order in 1768, directing the warden to "send home for ornaments for the Church"—(Old England was still "home"). This was followed by a levy of 14,000 pounds of tobacco to pay for same—to consist of a pulpit and communion cloths and cushions, of crimson velvet, with silk fringe. They were to be insured at thirty pounds sterling, giving some idea of their elegance. Col. Wilson Miles Cary agreed to freight them, free of charge.

Giving a glimpse into the customs of the time, we find orders granting rum and sugar to a pauper "to bury his mother," and another for a lottery to build a work house—the latter was afterwards rescinded. These were among the halcyon days of the parish. What a concourse was that which gathered on Sunday mornings by the roadside in front of this Church. Here came the Carys from their "Ceely" plantation, the Lowerys and Mallorys from Back river, the Barrons from "Little England," the Seldens from Buckroe, and others of equal note in the community. Four-in-hand coaches, manned with their liveried black drivers and footmen, and escorted by the country beaux on horseback, rolled up to the Church yard gate, there depositing their fair burdens. It was a goodly company that gave ear from their high backed box pews to Mr. Warrington. Mr. Warrington died October 28th, 1770, after a service of fourteen years. He came to this parish from York-Hampton Parish, York county. He fought in the courts for his legal rights infringed upon by the Two-Penny Act, and was awarded damages by a jury, although the court decided the act to be valid.

Mr. Warrington was succeeded by the Rev. William Selden, his competitor of 1756, who being without orders made the trip to London and returned with the proper credentials, taking charge in May, 1771. The Rev. William Hubbard had

temporary charge of the parish during Mr. Selden's absence from the country. When Mr. Selden assumed charge the unrest which preceded the Revolution was already disturbing the colony, and his rectorate was the stepping-stone from the old to the new.

In April, 1777, the last levy for the salary of the rector was made, and this was never collected, for after January 1st, 1777, no taxes for religious purposes were ever paid in Virginia. The Church, as an establishment, was at an end. The Glebe lands and all books, plate and ornaments were saved to the Church, and from the Glebe lands alone the rector could look for remuneration for his services.

In May, 1780, the vestry declared the North gallery, formerly owned by Col. Alexander McKenzie, to be the property of the parish, and directed the same to be divided into four parts and sold for the benefit of the parish; and in May, 1781, the committee which had the matter in charge reported the gallery sold to the following persons, beginning at the west end:

No. 1, to John Jones.....	£1,000
No. 2, to Francis Mallory, Wurlich Westgood, William A. Bayley	£650
No. 3, to John Hunter, Miles King.....	£750
No. 4, to Samuel Barron Cunningham.....	£1,000

These prices show the depreciation of the Colonial currency. The ownership in these galleries, as well as in the pews, was the same as in real estate. In 1772, Col. Wilson Cary provided in his will that his pew in the parish Church should be attached to his plantation called Ceelys, and should pass with the land.

Col. Francis Mallory never occupied his portion of the gallery in person. He was a member of the vestry, but attended his last meeting May 16, 1780. At this meeting, (May, 1781), he is reported dead. On the 8th of March, at the head of a company of militia of the county he met a superior force of the enemy under Lieut. Col. Dundas, near Big Bethel, and in the

stubborn fight which ensued, Colonel Mallory, after refusing offers of assistance to escape, made by his fellow vestryman, Jacob Wray, fell covered with wounds. His mangled body was returned to his home, and lies interred in the grave-yard of the farm known as "Clover Dale." His descendants for generations continued to worship in the old parish Church, and although none of the name are now residents of the parish, yet one of the fifth generation from the patriot of the Revolution, was this year brought hundreds of miles from his home in a distant state, in the arms of his parents, to receive the sacrament of baptism within the walls of the Church of his fathers.

Because of its situation Elizabeth City county suffered much from repeated raids of the British, and while Col. Francis Mallory was a prisoner on one of Cornwallis' vessels in Hampton Roads, his brother, Captain Edward Mallory, a planter of the county, at the head of about forty mounted volunteers, attacked a foraging party of the enemy in Warwick county about seven miles above Newport News Point. The British were commanded by a marine officer, Captain Brown, who after putting up a gallant fight, was severely wounded, and left on the field, his command escaping to their boats. Captain Brown was brought to Hampton, and well cared for in the house of Dr. Brodie, where after suffering for two months, he died. Prominent in this skirmish was another county-man, familiarly known as "Young Barron," who behaved with much gallantry and daring. He was afterward widely known as Commodore Samuel Barron, United States Navy.

As early as October, 1775, Captain Squires of the sloop of war, *Otter*, approached the town, intending to demand some guns and stores which the people had previously taken from one of his tenders, which they had burned. One of his boats approaching too near the shore was fired upon from the windows of the houses and two of the king's sailors killed and two wounded.

The Rev. William Selden ended his service in the parish early in 1783. At a meeting held in October, 1782, the vestry recommended the "good people of the parish to pay six shill-

ings per each tythable toward paying the rector for past services." His last meeting with the vestry was in January, 1783. He was the last of the colonial rectors of the parish.

In October, 1783, the vestry agreed with the Rev. William Nixon to serve one year for the use of the Glebe and the negroes belonging to the land, subject to his producing his credentials.

The last meeting of the vestry under civil law, was held August 11th, 1784. The minutes are incomplete and unsigned. It is interesting to note the names of those present: John Tabb, Cary Selden, William Armisted, George Lattimer, William Lattimer, Wurlich Westwood and Miles King.

From July, 1786, to September, 1793, the vestry book is taken up with the minutes of the overseers of the poor, who took over the civic duties of the vestry, and no meeting of the vestry is recorded until November, 1806, immediately following the sale of the Glebe lands by the overseers of the poor, the deed for which was perfected in October of the same year, under the so-called confiscation act of December, 1802. By provisions of this act the Church and its contents and the Church yards were reserved from sale. During these twenty-two years the Church in the parish does not seem to have been dormant, but supplied with rectors. There were, no doubt, meetings of the vestry, the minutes of which were not recorded in the minute book, then used by the overseers of the poor.

The parish had a share in the reorganization of the Church in the State. At the convention of 1785, Wilson Miles Cary and George Wray, men of weight in the political assemblies of the time, appeared as lay delegates; in 1786, the Rev. William Bland, as minister, and Wilson Miles Cary, as lay delegate. Mr. Bland came from Warwick parish, and his term of service in this parish is not known. In the convention of 1789, Wilson Miles Cary, and in 1790, George Wray, were lay delegates for the parish. In the convention of 1792, Bishop Madison reports a visit to the parish: the first bishop to visit it. He makes no report of any official acts.

From an inscription on his tombstone in the Church yard it appears that the Rev. Henry Skyren succeeded Mr. Bland. Mr. Skyren died in Hampton in 1795. He was born in White Haven, England, in 1729. He came to Hampton in 1789, from the Churches in King William and King and Queen counties. He was reputed to be a scholar and accomplished gentleman, remarkable for his eloquence and piety, and drew large congregations to hear him. The Rev. John Jones Spooner succeeded Mr. Skyren. He died in 1799, aged forty-two years, having come to Hampton in 1796, from Martin's Brandon Parish in Prince George county. He was a native of Massachusetts; a graduate of Harvard, and prominent in the organization of the militia in that state after the Revolution. He was captain of the Roxbury Artillery, and during the Shay Rebellion he commanded a battalion of four artillery companies under General Lincoln, who afterwards commended him as an officer of knowledge, bravery and activity. After meeting business reverses he studied for the ministry and removed to Virginia. Mr. Spooner attended the conventions of 1796 and 1797 as rector of this parish.

From the inscription on his tomb near the south door of the Church, we learn that the Rev. Benjamin Brown was rector of the parish, and died January 17, 1806. He was rector of St. Peter's Church, in New Kent county, 1797 and 1799, and it is presumed came to Hampton in the latter year after the death of Mr. Spooner. In Mr. Brown's will, on file in the clerk's office for this county he states that he "has been engaged sixteen years in inculcation of the truth of the gospel." He owned land in New Kent county.

The Rev. Robert Seymour Symms was elected rector at a meeting held November, 1806, but there is no record of his acceptance.

After a lapse of four years, another meeting is recorded in August, 1810, when the Rev. George Holson was elected rector. He was also principal of the Hampton Academy. There is no record of his term of service, but he was living in Hampton in

July, 1813, and known as "Parson" Holson. He was rector of the Lynnhaven parish in the years 1804 and 1805.

Hampton suffered severely in the war of 1812-14. On the 25th day of June, 1813, the British made an attack on the defenders of the town, who, in numbers, about four hundred and fifty, were encamped on Little England plantation with batteries on the water front, all under command of Maj. Stapleton Crutchfield.

The enemy attacked in the front under Admiral Cockburn and by land forces of about twenty-five hundred in the rear, under Sir Sidney Beckwith.

Major Crutchfield handled his forces with skill, and a stubborn resistance was made; but the odds of numbers being overwhelmingly against the Americans, they made a retreat, at times in disorder, across the Pembroke farm, directly over the old Pembroke Church yard, and on across New Creek Bridge, leaving the British in full possession of the town, which they held for two days, and then retired.

During the occupation Admiral Cockburn and Sir Sidney Beckwith had their headquarters in the Westwood mansion on South King street, and in the garden of this house was interred the body of Lieutenant Colonel Williams, a British officer who fell during the engagement, and as late as 1853 his grave was shown to visitors.

The rectory of St. John's church now occupies the northern half of the Westwood lot, and the three large locust trees on the rectory lot and the adjoining lot to the south mark three of the corners of the Westwood mansion.

The enemy, during the two days' occupation, committed numerous barbaric atrocities, both on the property and persons of the inhabitants.*

Years of depression had now fallen on the parish, as well as on the Diocese. Until 1826 there is no record of a meeting of the vestry; indeed the parish seems to have had no vestry.

* "The Church was pillaged and the plate belonging to it taken away, although inscribed with the donor's name"—(Barbarities of the Enemy.—pp. 115.

From 1798 to 1828, a period of thirty years, the parish was without representation, either clerical or lay, in the conventions of the Diocese, although as we have seen, the parish had rectors until 1813. The attendance at these conventions shows the low estate of the Church in the Diocese. While in the convention of 1785 there was thirty-six clergymen and sixty-five lay delegates, in the convention of 1814, only seven clergymen and seventeen lay delegates appear, and in 1826, twenty-two clergy and sixteen laymen. The General Convention of the Church in 1811, expressed the fear "that the Church in Virginia is from various causes so depressed that there is danger of her total ruin."

To the parish could be well applied the words of Bishop Meade, that "it seemed that the worst hopes of her enemies and the most painful fears of her friends were about to be realized in her entire destruction." No vestry, no minister, the Church building closed and falling into decay, used as barracks for soldiers, and a common shelter for horses, cattle and hogs—until in 1825 every part, except the walls, required renewal before it could be used for divine worship.

And now an awakening comes. From the mouth of a good woman comes the challenge: "If I were a man!" "If I were a man, I would have these walls built up." The challenge wakes up the men of the parish, and in April, 1826, a subscription was started, "the proceeds to be used exclusively for the repair of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Hampton, with the laudable design of restoring it to the order in which our forefathers bequeathed it to their children." Ninety signatures are attached to this subscription, ranging in amounts from forty-one cents to one hundred dollars. Among the larger subscriptions we find the names of Commodore Louis Warrington, and Commodore James Barron, while many Norfolk names are on the list.* Commodore Warrington was the grandson of the Rev. Thomas Warrington, rector of the parish 1756 to 1770. Little England was the home plantation of the Barrons.

The subscription was followed in August by a meet-

* See Appendix D.

ing in the Court House "of citizens friendly to the Protestant Episcopal Church, for taking into consideration repairs of the old Episcopal Church," with Dr. William B. Hope, as chairman, and Richard B. Servant, as secretary. At this meeting a vestry of twelve was elected. At subsequent meetings of the vestry committees were appointed to obtain further subscriptions, and to wait on Bishop Moore, seeking his advice and aid. Bishop Moore promised to visit the parish and give counsel. In his letter he says: "To see the temple repaired in which the former inhabitants of Hampton worshipped God, and to see you placed under the care of a faithful and judicious clergyman, will fill my mind with greatest delight. May God Almighty smile on the proposed design, and carry it into full and complete effect."

At a meeting of the vestry held April 21st, 1827, the Rev. Mark L. Cheevers was elected rector for one year, and the Church was named St. John's. In June, Bishop Moore visited Hampton, confirmed twenty-two and "preached to a large and respectable congregation." In his report he says: "The Church in Hampton had been in a state of ruin for many years, but the inhabitants have now rendered it fit for service, and when the repairs are completed it will form a place of worship inferior to very few in the Diocese."

Mrs. Jane Barron Hope's* challenge: "If I were a man," had borne fruit, and the old parish was again alive. Frequent meetings of the vestry were held; the repairs to the Church were pushed forward, comprising new roof, girders, joists, rafters, wall plates, doors, windows, flooring and plastering—all new except the brick walls—and were completed thus far in April, 1828, at an expenditure of about twelve hundred dollars. A Sunday school with over one hundred scholars of all denominations was opened in the Church. The Rev. Mark L. Cheevers was elected rector from year to year until May, 1843, serving the parish in connection with his official duties as chaplain at Fortress Monroe, for a period of sixteen years. In 1825, he

* Daughter of Commodore James Barron, the younger, and mother of Virginia's poet-editor, James Barron Hope.

was in charge of Lynnhaven parish, and in 1826 he was at work in Suffolk parish. In May, 1826, he was admitted to the priesthood. He was the first missionary under the Diocesan Missionary Society, his work being in York, Warwick and Elizabeth City counties. His services in Hampton were held on Sunday afternoons, the mornings being taken up with his duties at the Fort. He walked to and from Hampton, being noted as a pedestrian, sometimes walking from Fort Monroe to Richmond, making Yorktown on the first day in time for dinner. When he first began his work in Hampton his robing room was out doors in the northeast angle of the Church. His voice in preaching was stentorian. In addition to his duties at Hampton and the Fort, in 1828, he was preaching from house to house every fortnight on Saturdays in Charles Parish, York county. He continued to live within the bounds of the parish as chaplain at Fort Monroe (the last years on the retired list), until the time of his death, September 13, 1875. His remains rest in St. John's Church yard.

At a meeting in April, 1829, thirty-six pews were assigned to subscribers, having been ordered to be sold at cost of building.* This action afterwards caused the vestry much trouble, as many of the pew owners thought it no part of their duty to contribute to the rector's salary, and resisted any assessment. Two pews, one in the southeast and one in the northeast corners were set apart for the use of strangers.

In 1829, the rector reports a total of thirty communicants, this is presumably for the whole parish, including Fort Monroe, for in 1833, he reports twelve for Hampton and thirteen for the Fort, a total of thirty-five, while in 1834 the number in Hampton was reduced to ten. ‡

On Friday, January 8, 1830, the Church was consecrated by the Right Reverend Richard Channing Moore, having been until this time, with all its predecessors, without consecration. †

From May, 1839, to April, 1842, there are no meetings of the vestry recorded, two pages having been cut from the minute book.

* See Appendix E. ‡ See Appendix F. † See Appendix G.

On April 12, 1843, Bishop Johns made his first visitation, confirming seven; the rector reporting this year a total of thirty communicants.

Rev. John P. Bausman, of Delaware, was elected rector July 12, 1843, and the next year he reports thirty-four communicants; a flourishing Sunday school; Church repaired; new belfry and lecture room. For the lecture room, which occupied the east or chancel end of the Church, he gives credit to the ladies. Prospects encouraging.

In 1845, the ladies held a fair which netted three hundred and fifty dollars for improving the Church. In November, 1845, Mr. Bausman was succeeded by the Rev. William Goode. He made his last report in May, 1848, showing forty-two communicants, and seems to have served the parish until November, of that year. From 1849, and until October 1850, the parish appears to have been without a minister.

The Rev. John C. McCabe was elected rector, in connection with his work in Surry, in September, 1850, and was in charge in January, 1851. In June of this year an organ was ordered at a cost of two hundred and sixty-three dollars. Communicants in 1852, forty-nine. The last record of a vestry meeting before the Civil War is dated April 25th, 1855, but Mr. McCabe is present as rector from the parish at the council at Fredericksburg in May, 1856, when he reported fifty-five communicants. Shortly after this date he resigned to take charge of Ascension Church, Baltimore, and was succeeded at Hampton by the Rev. Edward Harlow, in November, 1856.

The Rev. John C. McCabe was admitted to Deacon's Orders, in 1848, and to the Priesthood in 1849. In 1863 he was chaplain of the 32nd Virginia regiment, and also engaged in work in the hospitals around Richmond. He was the first to awaken an interest in the history of this parish, through a series of papers in the Church Review, in which he rescued from oblivion many important facts, the original records of which have since been lost or destroyed. Bishop Meade, in his *Old Churches and Families*, drew largely on Mr. McCabe's work. Mr. McCabe fixed definitely the location of the Old

Pembroke Church by unearthing a part of its foundation. He was an orator of more than usual accomplishments. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by William and Mary College. After the war he again engaged in work in the Diocese of Maryland, also in Pennsylvania. He died in Chambersburg, Pa., February 26, 1875. His son, Col. W. Gordon McCabe, is now an honored citizen of Richmond.

In 1857, Mr. Harlow reports \$1,500 contributed for rectory and improving Church property, including a legacy of \$300. In 1859, or early in 1860, Mr. Harlow was succeeded by the Rev. William F. Jacobs, whose first report in May, 1860, shows communicants, sixty-two.

Mr. Jacobs reports to the Council in May, 1861, sixty-two communicants; rectory erected at a cost of two thousand dollars; "congregation broken up, and some families have gone, we fear, to return no more." In May, 1862, Mr. Jacobs is reported at work in Bloomfield parish, Rappahannock county, and in 1865, at Charlestown, Virginia. He died in Alexandria in the spring of 1867. A short time before his death he forwarded to Hampton, the proceeds of a collection for the restoration of Old St. Johns.

Again the friends of the Episcopal Church are called to meet to take steps for the restoration of Old St. John's. For a third time the tide of war had swept over the old town, this time leaving nothing but a heap of ashes and tottering walls. In the conflagration of 1861, the Church was consumed, but the old walls, honestly built, by colonial workmen, stood firm; and again as early as 1866, her friends are at work looking to her early restoration. The first contribution was received from the late William S. Howard, clerk of the courts, a Baptist, in November, 1866, and funds continued to come in until in June, 1871, a total of \$3,669.00 had been received. The people of Hampton, though very poor, did what they could in contributions ranging from twenty-five cents to twenty-five dollars, given by Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians. Friends from all over the country sent aid in sums ranging from one dollar to one hundred dollars; the former

rectors of the parish, Cheevers, McCabe and Jacobs, sent in liberal amounts collected by them; Bishop Potter and the Rev. Morgan Dix, of New York; the Rev. Mr. Saul of Philadelphia; Bishop Whittle, Dr. Peterkin, Dr. Pendleton, Dr. Minigerode and Dr. Andrews, of Virginia, sent help. Aid came from Washington, Fort Monroe, Erie, Pa., Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York, Portsmouth, Lexington, Richmond, Alexandria, Maryland, Tarboro, N. C., Lynchburg and Mexico; and officers of the army and navy made liberal contributions. Truly the people had a mind to work.

A number of the members of the Church who had fled from their homes in 1861, returned, but not all; some had fallen on the field of battle; some had succumbed to privations and disease, while others had found new homes in this and distant States. The remnant that had returned set about to find a place in which to worship, while the work of restoration was in progress.

The first floor of Patrick Henry Hall on Court street, on the lot now occupied by Tennis' blacksmith shop, was rented and fitted up as a chapel, with pews, communion rail, and lecturn, and here the little band worshipped with the service of lay-readers until June, 1869, and from that date until April 13th, 1870, under the ministration of the Rev. John McCarty, D. D., when the congregation entered the old restored Church. Some of the pews that were used in this chapel are still in use in the parish house.

In April, 1869, the parish was visited by the Rev. C. W. Andrews, D. D., of Shepherdstown, and the Rev. C. Minigerode, D. D., of Richmond, who, together, held a series of services in the chapel. A visit by Bishop Johns, who preached in the chapel and confirmed one, is distinctly remembered, although the Bishop does not report it, he does, however, in 1871, refer to a previous visit, "when the Church was in ruins." This visit must have been in 1868, or early in 1869.

Actual work in rebuilding was begun in May, 1869, and pushed until on April 13th, 1870, the Church was occupied, though still incomplete, being without permanent seats, or

chancel furniture, and the interior unpainted. On this date, the Bishop-Coadjutor, the Right Rev. F. M. Whittle, visited the parish, preached in the restored Church, morning and night, and confirmed ten. The good Bishop was tall of stature; the lecturn used for a pulpit was too low for him; turning his back to the congregation he marched to the vestry room and quickly returned, carrying his large traveling valise; this he placed on the lecturn, and on the valise firmly planted his manuscript, and then earnestly delivered one of his characteristic sermons.

In his report to the Council Bishop Whittle, speaking of the restored Church, said: "This grand old building, of which there was nothing left after the war, save the walls, by the exertions of the people and the assistance of friends at a distance, has been so far restored as to be again used for the worship of God. Permanent seats and chancel furniture are still wanting. As no people in the Diocese have been more impoverished, and none have been more willing even beyond their power, to repair their own desolations, so none are more deserving of help than the people of Hampton."

The Rev. John McCarty, D. D., Chaplain U. S. Army, retired, took charge of the parish, June 9, 1869, and remained for two years. He served without compensation, working with great zeal in the restoration of the old Church, and the gathering together of the congregation. On taking charge Dr. McCarty found forty communicants, thirty-six of whom were members before the war,* and in May, 1871, before his resignation, he reported a total of sixty-one. On leaving the parish Dr. McCarty removed to the Diocese of Oregon and Washington, carrying with him the loving regrets of the whole congregation at his departure.

In the summer of 1871, Bishop Johns assigned to the parish the Rev. John J. Norwood, a deacon from the Seminary, who remained one year, then removing to the Diocese of North Carolina.

* See Appendix H.

In June, 1872, twenty-nine pews were assigned to subscribers at cost of building, subject to use for two years, and then to revert back to the Church.*

In the summer of 1873, the Rev. William Jarrett assumed charge of the parish and remained until the Spring of 1875. He came from the Diocese of Pennsylvania, having been at one time a teacher in the Divinity School at Philadelphia. Mr. Jarrett was English born; went as a Presbyterian Missionary to Australia, where he lived many years. Changing to the Episcopal faith, and not approving of the union of Church and State, he came to America and allied himself with the Episcopal Church. He died in Pennsylvania a few years after leaving Hampton.

Rev. J. W. Keeble was rector of the parish from April, 1875, to April, 1876.

In September, 1876, the Rev. John J. Gravatt, a deacon from the Seminary, sent by the Bishop, took charge of the parish. His rectorship is within the memory of many now living, I may add, the loving memory. In June, 1877, Mr. Gravatt was regularly called by the vestry, and continued to serve as rector until September, 1893, a period of seventeen years, when he became the rector of Holy Trinity Church, Richmond, where he is still the incumbent. He found here fifty-nine communicants and left a list of two hundred and thirty-two, which included thirty-five Indians from the Normal and Agricultural Institute. The work among the Indians began in 1879, when eleven are reported as communicants, probably the first to worship in the parish since William Crashaw, the baptized Indian, who lived with Captain William Tucker, in 1624. The parish also made important material growth during Mr. Gravatt's rectorship; a rectory was built; a new pipe organ installed; a new vestry room erected; bell purchased and put in place; new open timbered ceiling constructed; all the art windows now in the Church erected, except the Colonial Clergy window; walls decorated; south and west vestibules added, and parish house

* See Appendix I.

erected. Land at Pembroke, containing the site of Old Pembroke Church and grave-yard was also purchased.

In November, 1893, the Rev. Corbin Braxton Bryan, became rector of the parish, coming from Danville, Va., and remaining until January, 1905, over eleven years. In 1894, Mr. Bryan reported two hundred and forty-nine communicants, and in 1904, four hundred and ten, of which forty-four were Indians. Material progress was made in payment of a large debt on the parish house; building of Emmanuel Church at Phoebus; addition to the rectory, doubling its capacity; purchase of a new organ; building of a new vestry room, organ loft and choir rooms; installation of vested choir, with new chancel furniture needed for same; erection of Colonial Clergy window; and new slate roof for the Church, donated by the late Mrs. Annie Darling. Mr. Bryan left the parish to accept the rectorship of Grace Church, Petersburg, where he is still at work. He comes to Hampton, like Mr. Gravatt, from time to time as to an old home, and both always receive a home welcome.

The present rector, the Rev. Reverdy Estill, D. D., came to the parish from Louisville, Kentucky, in July, 1905. His first report in 1906, shows four hundred and one communicants, and in 1909, he reported five hundred and sixty-six. Best of all he has won for himself a large place in the hearts of his people.

During Dr. Estill's incumbency St. Cyprian's Church, for colored people, and Grace Church, East Newport News, have been erected and the parish house doubled in size. The work among the colored people, which had its culmination in the building of St. Cyprian's Church, was begun and afterwards suspended during Mr. Gravatt's rectorship; revived by Mr. Bryan and continued by Dr. Estill.

It is a long cry from the Rev. William Mease to Dr. Estill. Three hundred years have passed since Gates erected his little stockades at Kecoughtan. In place of the twenty men, with a few women and children, who comprised Captain George Webb's command, in 1616, the parish contains today a population of about twenty-nine thousand. Its western end, where Gookins and Nuse stockaded their remote houses against the

attack of the savages, is now covered by a part of the thriving city of Newport News. On the eastern border the greatest fortress of the continent covers the sands of Old Point Comfort, where the Indian videttes welcomed Newport's shallop, while in the surrounding waters the war and commercial navies of the world find an anchorage. A great school welcomes the Indian to the fields across which his fathers fled before the impetuous rush of the soldiers of Gates. The old Kecoughtan Church is replaced by six Churches and chapels sheltering congregations of the same faith: while a total of seventy-six Churches and chapels in which worship Christian people of all names are found within the borders of the parish. The mustard seed of 1610 is a great tree in 1910.

The word is said; I thank you for your patient hearing; I assure you that to me the preparation has been a work of love.

Will you here pardon a reference that may seem too personal, but while I hesitate, I cannot forbear?

For almost a half century I have known these hallowed walls. Forty-eight years ago, next month, I limped across the bridge at the foot of Queen street, an inmate of the federal hospital on the banks of old Kecoughtan, a wounded boy soldier of McClellan's army, fresh from the fields of the seven days conflict and the prison hospitals of Richmond. I sought some comrades of my own regiment whom I heard were in this locality. Wending my way along Queen street, through the ruins of the fire of '61, I found the company for which I was looking bivouacing here in the shade of these old walls, on the north side, directly under that Colonial Clergy Window; that was my first sight of Old St. Johns.

The walls stood as they now are, save that the gable of the west end had been crushed by the falling of the tower, as a result of the fire.

Three years later, the war ended—I found myself a resident of the vicinity, and in the spring of 1866, I made my home in Hampton.

For the years 1866 to 1869, the ruins stood uncared for, and my Sunday morning walks usually led me through these aisles, and among the surrounding tombs.

It was my privilege to assist in the restoration of '69 to '70, and ever since this has been my church home, a home dear from many tender and hallowed associations.

Dear old Parish! Two baby boys repose in your God's acre, and the mother of those boys, a born daughter of the Parish, still cheers and comforts me down the western slope of life.

✓ Dear old Parish! Thy people are my people, and thy God my God, here will I die and here will I be buried.

Dear old Parish! Today around thy Holy Table bow together the sons and daughters of the first settlers, and the sons and daughters of the red man, now returned from the far west to their fathers' fields at Kecoughtan; the sons and daughters of the soldiers who followed Washington, and the sons and daughters of the loyalists who clung to their king; and here bow together the gray heads of those who followed Grant and those who fought under Lee—all receiving from the old cup and paten the emblems of the broken body and shed blood of the Captain of their Salvation, the Prince of Peace.

Dear old Parish! O go your way into her gates with thanksgiving, and into her courts with praise.

Appendix A

Strachey's Account of the Sacking of Kecoughtan

The sixth of July Sir *Thomas Gates* Lieutenant Generall, coming downe to *Point Comfort*, the North wind (blowing rough) he found had forced the long Boate belonging to *Algermoone* Fort, to the other shoare upon *Nansemund* side, somewhat short of *Weroscoick*: which to recover againe, one of the Lieutenant Generalls men *Humfrey Blunt*, in an old Canow made over, but the wind driving him upon the Strand, certaine *Indians* (watching the occasion) seised the poore fellow, and led him up into the Woods, and sacrificed him. It did not a little trouble the Lieutenant Governor, who since his first landing in the Countrey (how justly soever provoked) would not by any meanes be brought to a violent proceeding against them, for all the practises of villiany, with which they daily endangered our men, thinking it possible, by a more tractable course, to winne them to a better condition: but now being startled by this, he well perceived, how little a faire and noble intreatie workes upon a barbarous disposition, and therefore in some measure purposed to be revenged.

The ninth of July, he prepared his forces, and early in the morning set upon a Towne of theirs, some foure miles from *Algermoone* Fort, called *Kecoughtan*, and had soone taken it, without losse or hurt of any of his men. The Governour and his women fled (the young King *Powhatans* Sonne not being there) but left his poore baggage, and treasure to the spoyle of our Souldiers, which was only a few Baskets of old Wheate, and some other of Pease and Beanse, a little Tobacco, and some fine womens Girdles of Silke, of the Grasse-silke, not without art, and much neatnesse finely wrought, of which I sent divers to England, (being at the taking of the Towne) and would have sent your Ladi-ship some if they had beene a present so worthy.

We purposed to set a *Frenchman* heere a worke to plant vines, which grow naturally in great plentie. Some few Corne fields it hath, and the Corne in good forwardnesse, and wee despaire not but to bee able (if our men stand in health) to make it good against the Indians.

From Purchas His Pilgrimes, Vol. IV. p. 1755.

Appendix B

[Reprinted from Colonial Records of Virginia, pp. 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 58, 59.]

LISTS OF THE LIVINGE & DEAD IN VIRGINIA

Feb. 23, 1623

A LIST OF THE LIVINGE

* * * * *

At the Indian Thickett

Henry Woodall,
Gregory Dory,
John Foster,
John Greene,
John Ward,
Christopher Wendmile,

Richard Rapier,
Cutbert Pierson,
Adam Rumell,
Richard Robinson,
James, a French man.

At Elizabeth City

Capt. Isacke Whittakers,
Mary Whittakers,
Charles Atkinson,
Charles Calthrop,
John Lankfeild,
Bridges Freeman,
Nicholas Wesell,
Edward Loyd,

Thomas Lane,
Barthelmew Hopkins,
John Jefferson,
Robert Thresher,
John Rowes,
Mr. Yates,
Robert Goodman,
uxor Ely,

Thomas North,
 Anthony Middleton,
 Richard Popely,
 Thomas Harding,
 William Joye,
 Raph Osborne,
 Edward Barnes,
 Thomas Thorugood,
 Ann Atkinson,
 ——— Lankfeild,
 ——— Medclalfe,
 George Nuce,
 Elizabeth Whittakers,
 George Roads,
 Edward Josnson (fic.),
 (qy Johnson),
 William Foulter,
 Reinold Goodwyn,
 James Larmount,
 John Jackson,
 vidua Johnson,
 vidua Fowler,
 Two Frenchmen,
 George Medcalfe,
 Walter Ely,

infant Ely,
 Capt. Rawleigh Crashaw,
 Robert Wright,
 James Sleight,
 John Welchman,
 John More,
 Henry Potter,
 Mr. Roswell,
 William Gawntlett,
 Osborne Smith,
 uxor More,
 uxor Wright,
 uxor Wright,
 filia Wright,
 Thomas Dowse,
 Samwell Bennett,
 William Browne,
 William Allen,
 Lewis Welchman,
 Robert More,
 Mrs. Dowse,
 uxor Bennett,
 pueri { Bennett,
 { Bennett,

At Bucke Row

Thomas Flint,
 John Hampton,
 Richard Peirsby,
 William Rookins,
 Rowland Williams,
 Steven Dixon,
 Thomas Risby,
 Henry Wheeler,
 James Brooks,
 Samuel Bennett,
 John Carning,
 Thomas Neares,
 Robert Salvadge,
 William Barry,
 Joseph Hatfield,

Edward Marshall,
 Ambrose Griffith,
 Peter Arrundell,
 Anthony Bonall, { French-
 ——— La Geurd, { men,
 James Bonall, a Frenchm.,
 John Arrundell,
 John Haine,
 Nicholas Row,
 Richard Althrop,
 John Loyd,
 uxor Haine (or Hame),
 uxor Hampton,
 Elizabeth Arrundell,
 Margret Arrundell,

More at Elizabeth City

Lieutenant Sheppard,
 John Powell,
 John Wooley,
 Cathren Powell,
 John Bradston,
 Francis Pitts,
 Gilbert Whitfield,
 Peter Hereford,
 Thomas Faulkner,
 Esaw de la Ware,
 William Cornie,
 Thomas Curtise,
 Robert Brittain,
 Roger Walker,
 Henry Kersly,
 Edward Morgaine,
 Anthony Ebsworth,
 Agnes Ebsworth,
 Elinor Harris,
 Thomas Addison,
 William Longe,
 William Smith,
 William Piusen,
 Capt. William Tucker,
 Capt. Nick Martean,
 Leftenant Ed. Barkley,
 Daniell Tanner,
 John Morris,
 George Thomson,
 Paule Thomson,
 William Thomson,
 Pasta Champin,
 Stephen Shere,
 Jeffery Hall,
 Rich. Jones,
 William Hutchinson,
 Richard Appleton,
 Thomas Evans,
 Weston Browne,
 Robert Mounday,
 Steven Colloe,
 Raph Adams,
 Thomas Phillips,

Francis Barrett,
 Mary Tucker,
 Jane Brackley,
 Elizabeth Higgins,
 Mary Mounday,
 Chouponke, an Indian,
 Anthony, } negroes.
 Isabelle, }
 Lieut. Lupo,
 Phillip Lupo,
 Bartholomew Wethersby,
 Henry Draper,
 Joseph Haman,
 Elizabeth Lupo,
 Albiano Wethersby,
 John Laydon,
 Ann Laydon,
 Virginia Laydon,
 Alice Laydon,
 Katherine Laydon,
 William Evans,
 William Julian,
 William Kemp,
 Richard Wither,
 John Jornall,
 Walter Mason,
 Sara Julian,
 Sara Gouldocke,
 John Salter,
 William Soale,
 Jeremy Diekenson,
 Lawrence Peele,
 John Evans,
 Mark Evans,
 George Evans,
 John Downeman,
 Elizabeth Downeman,
 William Baldwin,
 John Sibley,
 William Clarke,
 Rice Griffine,
 Joseph Mosley,
 Robert Smith,

John Cheesman,
 Thomas Cheesman,
 Edward Cheesman,
 Peter Dickson,
 John Baynam,
 Robert Sweet,
 John Parrett,
 William Fouks,
 John Clackson,
 John Hill,
 William Morten,
 William Clarke,
 Edward Stockdell,
 Elizabeth Baynam,
 George Davies,
 Elizabeth Davies,
 Ann Harrison,
 John Curtise,
 John Walton,
 Edward Oston,
 Toby Hurt,
 Cornelius May,
 Elizabeth May,
 Henry May, child,
 Thomas Willowbey,
 Oliver Jenkinson,
 John Chandeler,
 Nicholas Davies,
 Jone Jenkins,
 Mary Jenkins,
 Henry Gouldwell,
 Henry Prichard,
 Henry Barber,
 Ann Barber,
 John Hutton,
 Elizabeth Hutton,
 Thomas Baldwin,
 John Billiard,
 Reynold Booth,
 Mary,
 Elizabeth Booth, child,
 Capt. Thomas Davies,
 John Davies,
 Thomas Huges,
 William Kildrige,

Alexr. Mountney,
 Edward Bryan,
 Percivall Ibotson,
 John Penrice,
 Robert Locke,
 Elizabeth & Ann Ibotson,
 Edward Hill,
 Thomas Best,
 Hanna Hill,
 Elizabeth Hill,
 Robert Salford,
 John Salford,
 Phillip Chapman,
 Thomas Parter,
 Mary Salford,
 Francis Chamberlin,
 William Hill,
 William Harris,
 William Worldige,
 John Forth,
 Thomas Spilman,
 Rebecca Chamberlin,
 Alice Harris,
 Pharow Philton,
 Arthur Smith,
 Hugh Hall,
 Robert Sabin,
 John Cooker,
 Hugh Dicken,
 William Gayne,
 Richard Mintreu, Junr ,
 Joane Hinton,
 Elizabeth Hinton,
 Rebecca Coubber,
 Richard Mintren, Senr.
 John Frye,
 William Brooks,
 Sibile and William Brooks,
 Thomas Crispe,
 Richard Packe,
 Miles Prichett,
 Margery Prichett,
 Thomas Goodby,
 Jone Godby,
 Jone Grindry,

John Iniman,
 Mary Grindry,
 John Grindry, child,
 John Waine,
 Ann Waine,
 Mary Ackland,
 George Ackland,
 John Harlow,
 William Cappe,
 Edward Watters,
 Paule Harwood,
 Nick. Browne,
 Adam Througood,
 Richard East,
 Stephen Read,
 Grace Watters,
 Willm Watters,
 Willm Ganey,
 Henry Ganey,
 John Robinson,
 Robert Browne,
 Thomas Parrish,
 Edmund Spalden,
 Roger Farbracke,
 Theodor Jones,
 William Baldwin,
 Luke Aden,
 Anna Ganey,
 Anna Ganey, *filia*,
 Elizabeth Pope,
 Rebecca Hatch,
 Thomasin Loxmore,
 Thomas Garnett,
 Elizabeth Garnett,
 Susan Garnett,
 Frances Mitchell,
 Jonas Stockton,
 Timothee Stockton,

William Cooke,
 Richard Boulten,
 Frances Hill,
 John Jackson,
 Richard Davies,
 Ann Cooke,
 Dietras Chrismus,
 Thomas Hill,
 Arthur Davies,
 William Newcome,
 Elizabeth Chrismus,
 Joan Davies,
 Thomas Hethersall,
 William Douglass,
 Thomas Douthorn,
 Elizabeth Douthorn,
 Samuel Douthorn, a boy,
 Thomas' an Indian,
 John Hazard,
 Jone Hazard,
 Henry,
 Frances Mason,
 Michael Wilcocks,
 William Querke,
 Mary Mason,
 Mandlin Wilcocks,
 Mr. Keith, minister,
 John Bush,
 John Cooper,
 Jonadab Illett,
 John Barnaby,
 John Seaward,
 Robest Newman,
 William Parker,
 Thomas Snapp,
 Clement Evans,
 Thomas Spilman,
 Thomas Parrish,

A LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE DEAD IN VIRGINIA SINCE APRIL LAST

Feb. 16, 1623

At Elizabeth City

Charle Marshall,
William Hopkicke,
Dorothie Parkinson,
William Robertts,
John Farrar,
Martin Cuffe,
Thomas Hall,
Thomas Smith,
Christo Robertts,
Thomas Browne,
Henry Fearne,
Thomas Parkins,
Mr. Huffy,
James Collis,
Raph Rockley,
William Geales,
George Jones,
Andrew Allinson,
William Downes,
Richard Gillett,
Goodwife Nonn,
Hugo Smale,
Thomas Winterfall,
John Wright,
James Fenton,
Cisely, a maid,

John Gavett,
James, }
John, } Irishmen
Jockey Armestronge,
Wolston Pelsant,
Sampson Pelsant,
Cathrin Capps,
William Elbridge,
John Sanderson,
John Bewbricke,
John Baker, killed,
William Lupo,
Timothy Burley,
Margery Frisle,
Henry West,
Jasper Taylor,
Briggett Searle,
Anthony Andrew,
Edmond Cartter,
Thomas ———,
William Gauntlett,
Gilbert ———, killed
Christopher Welchmam,
John Hilliard,
Gregory Hilliard,
John Hilliard,

Whitney Guy,
 Thomas Brodbanke,
 William Burnhouse,
 John Sparkes,
 Robert Morgaine,
 John Locke,
 William Thompson,
 Thomas Fulham,
 Cutberd Brooks,
 Innocent Poor,
 Edward Dupper,
 Elizabeth Davies,
 Thomas Buwen,
 Ann Barber,
 William Lucott,
 Nicholas ———, killed,
 Henry Bridges,
 Henry Payton,
 Richard Griffin,
 Ralph Harrison,
 Samwell Harvie,
 John Boxer,
 Benjaimine Boxer,
 Thomas Servant,
 Frances Chamberline,

Bridgett Dameron,
 Isarell Knowles,
 Edward Bendige,
 William Davies,
 John Phillips,
 Daniel Sandwell,
 William Jones,
 Robert Ball's wife,
 Robert Leaner,
 Hugh Nickcott,
 John Knight,
 William Richards,
 Elizabeth, a maid,
 Capt. Hickecocke,
 Thomas Keinnston,
 Capt. Lincolne,
 Chad. Gulstons,
 uxor Gulstons,
 infant Gulstons,
 George Cooke,
 Richard Goodchild,
 Chrisenus, his child,
 Elizabeth Mason,
 Symon Wither,

Appendix C

Orders of Court Providing for the Building of St. John's Church

At a Court held the 17th day of January 1727.

Present, Joshua Curle, Jas. Wallace, Jacob Walker, Wilson Cary,
Justices.

* * * *

Mr. Jacob Walker and Mr. John Lowry are appointed to Lay off and Value one Acre and half of Ground at the upper end of Queens Street, joyning upon Mr. Proswell's Lott for the Building the Church thereon.

* * * *

It is agreed by the Minister, Church Wardens and Court to furnish Mr. Henry Cary with wood, at the rate of Six Pence per load, to burn bricks for the Church, from the School land.

(From Elizabeth City County records.)

Appendix D

List of subscribers to the fund for the restoration of St. John's Church. April 28, 1826. (From the Vestry Records.)

Wm. Armistead, Ft. Monroe	\$20.	Geo. Latimer,	10.
Como. Lewis Warrington,	50.	Gill Armistead,	5.
Wm. Hope,	10.	Elizabeth Booker,	10.
Wm. Jennings, Jr.	10.	Luther H. Read,	5.
R. G. Banks,	10.	James Phillips,	4.
Thos. Fretwell Goodwin,	25.	Wilson W. Jones,	5.
John Herbert,	10.	Ann McLachlin,	10.
Robert Lively,	20.	Howard Pool,	15.
Jno. C. King,	15.	Elijah Phillips,	5.
James Baker, Ft. Monroe,	10.	William Face,	20.
James M. Vaughan,	5.	Thomas Hope,	10.
Thomatia Whiting,	10.	Samuel Dubre,	20.
Jacob K. Wray,	10.	R. B. Servant,	10.
Gill A. Cary,	20.	Samuel Watts, Sr.	20.

Jno. W. Jones,	20.	Miles King,	20.
Jno. F. Wray,	10.	Como. James Barron,	100.
Ann Goodwin,	25.	Rachael Jennings,	10.
Samuel B. Servant,	10.	Ann Taylor,	10.
Westwood S Armistead,	75.	Dr. P. Barrand,	10.
A. R. Cary,	10.	Cash,	10.
Thos. S. Armistead,	50.	Isaac Talbot,	5.
Kennon Whiting,	10.	Cash,	2.
Alexr. W. Jones,	30.	Richd. Drummond,	5.
Saml. M. Latimer,	10.	John Tabb,	5.
Thos. W. Lowry,	10.	Samuel F. Bright	38.
Ch. C. Cooper,	5.	James Shelton,	5.
Richard Gilliam,	20.	Wm. Cooper,	5.
Geo. Booker,	10.	Wm. Moore,	10.
Jno. C. Whiting,	10.	Baker Rudd,	5.
Thomas Massenburg,	5.	Ann Massenburg,	10.
Thomas Skinner,	10.	Spencer Drummend,	20.
Harriett Pool,	15.	Joseph Robertson,	10.
John C. Robertson,	10.	Rob. C. Jennings,	15.
Baley T. Elliott,	10.	Thomas Newton,	10.
Robert McCandlish,	25.	Jno. Tunis,	5.
Samuel Selden,	10.	Geo. Loyal,	10.
James Pond,	5.	Ed. Delaney,	5.
Wm. Laughton, Ft. Monroe,	5.	Donation,	5.
Wm. Ashley, " "	5.	P. E. Tabb,	5.
Wm. King, Jr.	5.	Archd. Taylor,	5.
Armistead Booker,	5.	John Southgate,	5.
Ann Robertson,	5.	Mrs. Tazewell,	5.
Frank Mallory,	10.	Thomas Davis,	0.47
Walter F. Jones,	5.	Thos. B. Seymour,	10.
Thomas Glenn,	10.	Edward E. Noel,	5.

Appendix E

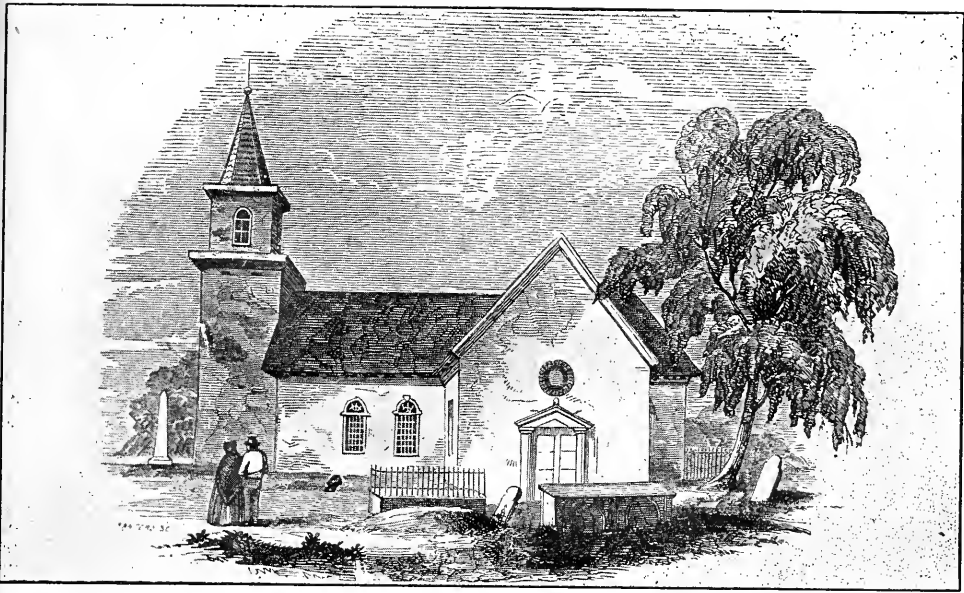
Pew holders in St. John's Church. April 1829.
(From the Vestry Records.)

James Baker,	No. 10	William Hickman	33
Kennon Whiting	38	Samuel F. Bright,	40
Richd. B. Servent,	2	P. Q.	7
Jno. P. Laws,	9	John Herbert,	4
Jno. C. King,	34	Mrs. McLoughlin & Camm,	43
G. A. Cary,	14	Jane Herbert,	39
A. W. Jones,	35	James Gammel,	15
Ed. King,	12	M. Parks, Ft. Monroe,	18
Ro. Lively,	23	S. B. Servant,	11
G. G. Parker,	16	William Ham,	3
Jacob K. Wray,	13	Thomas Latimer,	1
Samuel Watts, Sr.,	41	Spencer Drummond,	3
Thos. F. Goodwin,	20	John T. Semple,	42
Saml. Dubre,	22	Thos. S. Armistead,	36
W. W. Jones,	17	Elias Bartle,	32
J. W. Jones,	8	G. P. French,	21
G. T. Massenburg,	1	W. S. Armistead,	37
Thos. W. Lowry,	6	Rector,	5

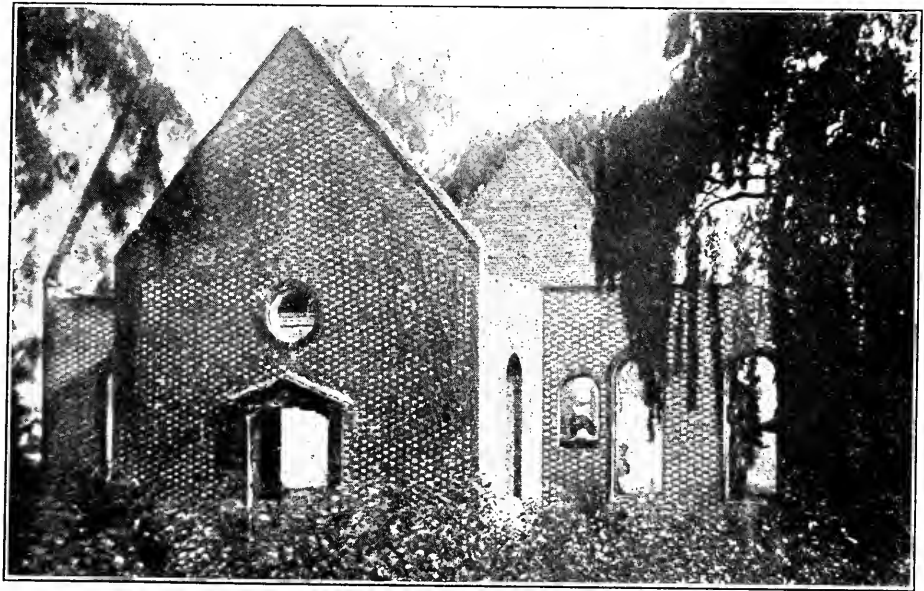
Appendix F

List of Communicants of Elizabeth City Parish, May 1831.
(From Register kept by Rev. M. L. Cheevers.)

Rev. M. L. Cheevers	Miss E. Davis,
Mrs. M. D. Cheevers,	Miss M. Wills,
W. S. Armistead,	Miss M. Shield, York Co.
F. S. Armistead,	Mrs. Carey,
James Baker, Old Point,	Mrs. A. Floyd,
Mrs. C. Baker. " "	Mrs. Dr. Archer, Old Pt.
Mrs. E. Armistead,	Miss M. Green " "
Mrs. M. Prior,	John Shield, York Co.
Mrs. Laws,	Mrs. E. Semple,
Mrs. A. Cooper,	Mrs. Mary Jones,
Mrs. J. Herbert,	Mrs. Ham, Sr.,



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 1855



RUINS OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 1861-1869
Viewed from Northwest

Appendix G

Act of Consecration of St. Sohn's Church.

(From Vestry Records.)

Know all men by these presents, that We Richard Channing Moore, D. D. by divine permission Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Virginia, did consecrate to the service of Almighty God, on Friday, January the 8th, in the year of Our Lord 1830, St. John's Church in the Town of Hampton, Elizabeth City County in which Church the services of the Protestant Episcopal Church are to be performed, agreeably to the rubrics in such case made and provided. It is always to be remembered that St. John's Church thus consecrated and set apart to the worship of Almighty God, is by the act of consecration thus performed separated from all worldly and unhallowed uses; and to be considered sacred to the service of the *holy and undivided Trinity*.

In testimony whereof, I have on the day and year above written subscribed my hand and affixed my seal.

Richard Channing Moore, { L. S. }

Appendix H

List of Communicants in June 1869.

(From Parish Register.)

George Wm. Semple. M. D.
James Turner,
Mrs. Kennon Whiting,
Miss Louiza F. Whiting,
Mrs. Ann Selater,
Miss Laura S. Selater,
Miss Kate S. Selater,
Mrs. Diana Jordan,
Mrs. Mary Smith,
Miss Eliza Green,
Mrs. Euphan Bainbridge,
Miss Euphan Bainbridge,
Miss Virginia Booker,
Miss M. C. Semple,
Miss Emily B. Semple,
Miss J. McKenzie Semple,
Mrs. Wm. Causey,
Edward E. Savage,
Mrs. Edward E. Savage,

Mrs. Jefferson Sinclair,
Mrs. William S. Jones,
Mrs. Jesse S. Jones,
Miss Virginia Lowry,
Mrs. Wray
Mrs. William Lowry,
Mrs. Richard M. Booker,
Mrs. Mollie von Schilling,
Miss E. Booker,
Mrs. Elizabeth Watts,
Mrs. William Ham,
Samuel W. Latimer,
Mrs. Fanny Barry,
Mrs. Diana Howard,
Mrs. Holt,
Mrs. Benjamin Huestis,
Miss Sinclair,
Mrs. Julia A. Smither,

Appendix I

List of Pew-holders, June 1872.

(From the Vestry Records.)

Wm. S. Jones,	Mrs. Caleb C. Willard,
Henry Causey,	Geo. Wm. Semple, M. D.
H. Clay Whiting,	Columbus C. Jett,
Miss Nanny Semple,	Jesse P. Hope, M. D.
Mrs. Euphan Bainbridge.	Kennon Whiting,
Mrs. S. Sclater,	Lemuel H. Sclater,
Mallory A. Snield, M. D	Isaac Jones,
Samuel W. Phillips,	George Booker,
Mrs. Jerome Titlow,	Thomas Herbert,
Jacob Heffelfinger,	Mrs. J. S. Darling,
H. Clay Marrow,	W. J. Robbins,
D. B. White,	Jones & Camm,
Gen. Wm. F. Barry, U. S. A.	Gen. Hincks,
John W. & Geo. A. Blackmore,	

Appendix J

List of Vestrymen of Elizabeth City Parish, from 1751 to 1910.

(From Parish Records.)

Maj. Merrit Sweeney,	1751-1752	Booth Armistead,	1759-1770
Col. Robert Armistead,	1751-1774	Maj. George Wray,	1761-1767
John Allen,	1751-1767	Henry King,	1762-1778
Anthony Tucker,	1751-1758	William Armistead,	1763-1784
Baldwin Shepard,	1751-1757	Col. Wilson Miles Cary,	1767-1768
Thomas Latimer,	1751-1771	William Mallory,	1767-1781
Col. John Tabb,	1751-1762	Joseph Selden,	1770-1777
William Westwood,	1751-1770	Miles King,	1770-1784
Capt. Charles King,	1751-1754	Cary Selden,	1771-1784
John Moore,	1751-1762	Worlich Westwood,	1774-1784
Capt. Westwood Armistead,	1752-1759	Col. Francis Mallory,	1777-1781
William Parsons,	1752-1761	George Lattimer,	1777-1784
Jacob Walker,	1752-1759	Jacob Wray,	1778-1784
Maj. William Wager,	1754-1778	Westwood Armistead,	1781-1784
Capt. John Tabb, Jr.	1757-1784	William Armistead	
Capt. James Wallace,	1758-1777	Bagley,	1781-1783
William Latimer,	1759-1784	Robert Bright,	1781-1783

Thomas Jones, Jr.	(1806 ?)	Thomas W. Lowry,	1844-1855
John Shepard	(1806 ?)	George William Semple,	
Robert Armistead,	(1806 ?)	M. D.	1846-1883
Thomas B. Armistead,	(1806 ?)	Robert Archer, M. D.	1846-1847
William Lowry,	(1806 ?)	William R. Laws,	1855-1864
Charles Jennings,	1806-1810	William S. Selater,	1852-1855
Robert Armistead,	1806-1810	E. E. Savage,	1853-1874
John Cooper,	1806-1810	Charles Shelton,	1853-1855
James Latimer, Jr.	1806-1810	George Wray,	1854-1855
Thomas Watts,	1806-1810	Jesse P. Hope, M. D.	
Samuel Watts,	1806-1810		1852; 1868-1880
Miles Cary,	1806-1810	William Y. Titcomb,	1852
Thomas Latimer,	1810	William Causey,	1854-1855
Robert Lively,	1810	Samuel R. Chisman,	1868
Benjamin Phillips,	1810	Lemuel H. Selater,	1868-1899
John Cary,	1810	Col. Charles K. Mallory,	1868-1874
William Armistead,		J. B. Hope,	1868
(Swamp.)	1810	James E. Turner,	1868-1870
—		Mallory A. Shield, M. D.	1869-1874
Capt. Robert Lively,	1826-1832	Columbus C. Jett,	1869-1880
Smauel Watts, Sr.	1826-1829	Isaac L. Jones, Jr.	
Thomas Latimer, Sr.	1826-1827		1872-1880; 1884-1888
William Hope, M. D.	1826-1844	George Brooker,	1872; 1878
John W. Jones,	1826-1827	Nelson Smith,	1872
Col. Gill A. Cary,	1826	W. J. Robins,	1873
Capt. Thomas Hope,	1826-1827	William S. Jones,	1874
Capt. John Herbert,	1826-1827	S. W. Phillips,	1874
Richard G. Banks, M. D.	1826-1827	William S. Selater,	1874-1878
Capt. John F. Wray,	1826-1829	H. Clay Marrow,	
Richard B. Servant,	1826-1830		1875-1884; 1900-1910
William Jennings,	1826-1827	James Selater, Jr.	1879-1881
Samuel Dewbre,	1827-1832	J. M. Sherman,	1879-1882
Westwood S. Armistead	1827-1846	Jacob Heffelfinger,	1881-1910
Thomas S. Armistead,	1827-1844	John M. Willis,	
John C. King,	1829-1835		1882-1887; 1905-1909
Thomas F. Goodwin,	1829-1836	Marshal A. Booker,	1880
Samuel M. Latimer,	1829	William H. Boyenton,	1881-1905
John Herbert,	1829	F. W. Shield,	1881
Kennon Whiting,		Hugh F. Wallis, M. D.	1884-1890
	1829-1832; 1842-1874	George G. French,	1885-1886
Charels Watts,	1842-1855	Frank Lee,	1886-1887; 1902-1907
S. R. Sheild, M. D.	1842-1855	Benjamin F. Hudgins,	1886-1894
William Massenburg,	1843-1848	Edgar E. Montague,	1889-1910
Rix Jordan,	1843-1855	George Face,	1890-1902
A. B. McClean,	1843-1848	John W. Blackmore,	1890-1910

Frank W. Darling,	1894-1910	C. A. Junken,	1903-1905
Lamar Hollyday,	1895-1901	W. C. L. Taliaferro,	1906-1910
Nelson S. Groome,	1895-1902	John Weymouth,	1908-1910
Joseph C. Outten,	1900-1903	John Sugden,	1910
Charles H. Hewins,	1902-1910	Howard W. Saunders,	1910
H. H. Kimberly,	1903-1905		

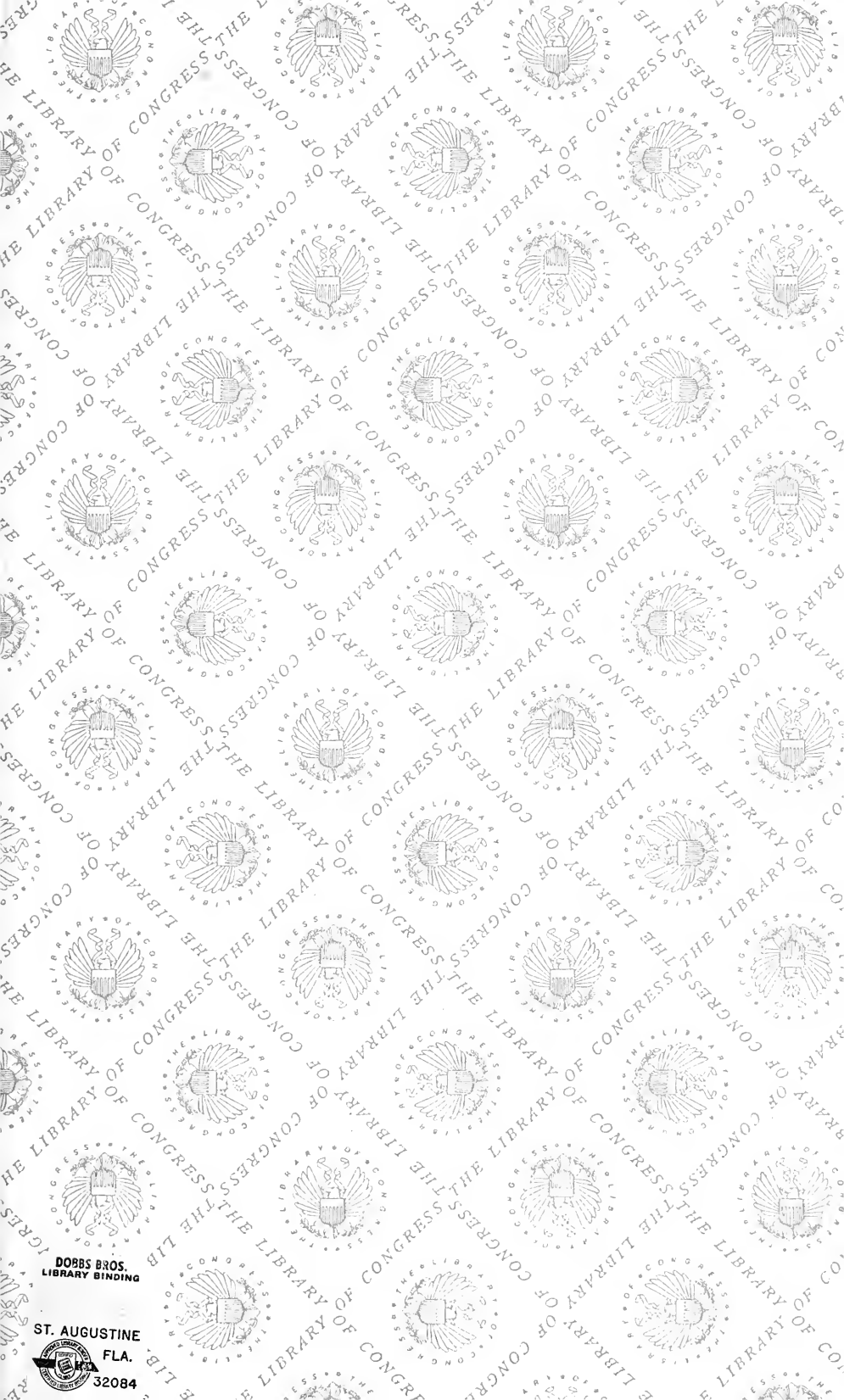
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